Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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IT HAS PLATT EARMARKS

A Pamphlet Circulated Evidently to Annoy Dr. Parkhurst.

HIS TESTIMONY AGAINST HATTIE ADAMS

Sent to Editors and Clergymen Throughout the State—No Explanation—Dr. Parkhurst Not Disturbed.

This State within the last few days has been flooded with a pamphlet, evidently sent out with the intention of annoying the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and, if possible, turning the country people and politicians from supporting him.

It contains, without any comment whatever, a printed copy of the testimony which Dr. Parkhurst gave before Judge Fitzgerald and a jury, in the trial of Hattie Adams.

It starts with the story which made such a sensation when published in the newspapers of Dr. Parkhurst's visit, with two of his agents, to Hattie Adams's disorderly house, and its first pages contain his direct testimony as to the scenes he witnessed there.

A copy of this pamphlet was shown to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday by a man who said it was given to him in Albany. It was said that a copy had been received by nearly every member of the Legislature during the last two or three days, and that they had been mailed to the editors of many country newspapers.

It was also said that its typographical appearance was such as to indicate that it had come from the same publication office as had another pamphlet which is made up of newspaper comments on the good work of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt. It looked as if it were a part of the literature of the Platt literary bureau.

The copy which was shown to the reporter for The New-York Times is a pamphlet of seventeen pages. It is printed in clear type. On the outside of the cover are the following words:

Stenographer's Minutes.
Court of General Sessions.
Part II.
The People vs. Hattie Adams.
Before Hon. James Fitzgerald and a Jury.
Tried May 5, 1892.
Witn's, Charles H. Parkhurst, Direct, Cross.
Witn's, Charles H. Parkhurst, in Rebuttal.

Copies of this document have been heard from in many parts of the State. Various comments were made with reference to it. Some clergymen who might possibly be expected to say something on the subject which would influence their hearers have been supplied with them. Some have fallen into the hands of friends and admirers of Dr. Parkhurst, and within a few days these friends and admirers have been writing to Dr. Parkhurst asking why the document is being distributed. Several have mailed their copies to Dr. Parknurst, that he might not be lacking in evidence of the existence of the literature.

Of course, there is no means of knowing how many copies have been scattered over the State. The printers of the pamphlet might know, but they saw fit not to put the name of the firm which did the work in the customary place on the title page. There is a blank at this place. There is no copyright, and the identity of whoever is responsible for it is not revealed.

The document furnishes sensational reading from the nature of the case, and the stenographer's minutes, of course, give no explanatory introduction. They are simply the sworn statements of the distinguished reformer as to what took place in his presence in the disreputable house. There is, of course, no statement of any sort that this was in the beginning of his crusade against the vices of the "Tenderloin," of which all the world has since heard.

Dr. Parkhurst regards the publication and distribution of the pamphlet as the work of an enemy. At the same time, he is not much disturbed over it.

"I have seen a copy of it," he said, last night, when a reporter spoke to him on the subject. "I have received several copies from friends up the State, who have written me about it.

"I cannot conceive of its being sent out with any purpose kindly to myself.

"But I do not think it will hurt me. Any attack which may be made on me now, because I went to houses like Hattie Adams's and others, was discounted three years ago. Any attempt to attack me on this ground now will simply have a reactionary effect.

"I prefer to make no guesses as to who is responsible for this pamphlet."

PLATT LOSING HIS GRIP.

Mr. Brookfield May Control the County Committee.

The prophecies made a month ago that ex-Senator Platt could not hold his grip on the machine in this city when once it was known that he was not to control the patronage are coming true. There are desertions from the Platt camp.

The drastic course of treatment which Mayor Strong began to administer to the Tioga statesman when he appointed William Brookfield Commissioner of Public Works has produced results such as were anticipated by those who took an impartial view of the situation.

It is said by Republicans that whenever the first opportunity comes in the County Committee for a show of hands the committee will divide on considerably different lines from those at the January meeting, when Edward Lauterbach was made President of the organization, thereby compassing the defeat of Mr. Brookfield. Many of the members would not be surprised if Mr. Brookfield's followers outnumbered those of Mr. Platt.

Friends of George Hilliard, the leader in the Sixth Assembly District, were appointed to two minor positions in the Department of Public Works some days ago. Since that time Mr. Hilliard, who was one of Mr. Platt's supporters, is said to have a more than cordial regard for Commissioner Brookfield.

Four appointments to minor positions in this department of men from the Fifteenth Assembly District were made within a few days. It chanced that these four were friendly to Robert Greacen, the Republican leader in that district. These four have other friends who were also friendly to Mr. Greacen, and so Mr. Greacen has a proper feeling of gratitude for Commissioner Brookfield.

In the Nineteenth Assembly District it also came about that two or three minor appointments in the Department of Public Works were awarded to men who were on good terms, politically, with John Reisenweber, the Republican leader in that district, and once a supporter of Mr. Platt. Mr. Reisenweber, it is said, forthwith heard some declarations on the part of the people he represents which caused him to pause and ask if he could not better represent the real sentiment of the Republicans in his district by showing, as opportunity offered, a spirit of kindly interest in Commissioner Brookfield.

In all of these districts, according to the Republican view of it, there has grown such a sentiment in favor of Mr. Brookfield that when the time comes for a vote in the County Committee the delegates from these districts will cause little surprise if they renounce their Platt allegiance.

There has been some talk of an understanding between Cornelius Van Cott, the Platt leader in the Eighth Assembly District, and Commissioner Brookfield. Mr. Van Cott made a friendly call on the Commissioner at his office last Saturday. It is said, however, that none of his followers has as yet received any substantial guarantee that Mr. Brookfield regards them as the proper part of Republicans to hold even minor positions under this administration. The Republicans who recently flocked to the Milholland banner, recently hauled down, are thick in the Eighth District, and some, who followed Henry Clay Piercy, the Milholland district leader, have been the recipients of favors from Mr. Brookfield.

The County Republican organization will hold its regular March meeting next Thursday night. It is possible that there will then be a test of the strength of the two factions. This test, if it comes, will come over a proposition involving the opportunity to enroll the late followers of Milholland on the membership books of the regular organization. This organization, when it went out of existence, resolved to enroll, and most of the membership is counted as favorable to Mr. Brookfield. This comes from their hatred of Mr. Platt.

In some of the Platt districts the addition to the Brookfield Republicans now enrolled of these Milholland men would doubtless give control of the district organizations to the Brookfield men. Some Republicans expect the issue may be raised at Thursday night's meeting.

A CRITICISM OF RECORDER GOFF

The Rev. T. H. Malone Charges Him with Making Use of Anarchistic Language with Respect to Ireland.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 17.—The Rev. T. H. Malone, editor of The Colorado Catholic, to-night addressed a large audience in the Opera House. He spoke on Irish home rule, and the main feature of his discourse was a criticism of Recorder Goff of New-York.

He referred to the banquet of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood held in New-York March 5, at which Recorder Goff was reported as saying that "the time has come for Ireland to use force if she wishes to be free; nothing ever will be accomplished through that acme of foolishness, home rule."

"Conservative Catholics," Mr. Malone said, "will not indorse such inflammable utterances, and they will be surprised and pained to hear that the man recently elected to the office of Recorder of New-York should appeal to the prejudices and combative spirit of the Irish race, rather than to their wisdom and sober judgment.

"Never can Recorder Goff reconcile his position as a lawgiver with his intemperate speech, which more caustic criticism might well call Anarchistic.

"The freedom of Ireland will be attained more quickly through the intelligence of the world than in unequal conflict of arms, and that man who preaches armed rebellion for Ireland is the enemy of Ireland and not its friend. Ireland will be free, but the Goffs will not be her emancipators."

A CAUTIOUS INDIANA EDITOR

He Exacted an Indemnifying Bond Before He Printed an Article Which He Considered Libelous.

ELKHART, Ind., March 17.—Some remarkable testimony was given yesterday in the libel case of Judge Blake against the publishers of The Goshen Daily Times.

Col. R. M. Johnson, a wealthy attorney of this city, was recently a defendant in Judge Blake's court, and after a bitter fight a judgment was taken against him. The Times the following day denounced the Judge for his rulings in the case, and held him up to ridicule. The Judge immediately began libel proceedings, placing the damages at $20,000.

Evidence was produced that Col. Johnson personally procured the publication of the matter alleged to be libelous, and furnished the publishers a bond indemnifying them against all damages that might accrue from libel suits resulting from the publication, and also for the attorney's fees and all other expenses that might be connected with a libel suit.

Col. Johnson is a leading Democratic politician of Northern Indiana, and was a prominent official of New-Mexico under President Cleveland's first Administration. He was recently a candidate for the Berlin mission.

M'CLURE SPARKLED WITH GEMS

When Arraigned in the Police Court He also Had a Mexican Dog.

Gustav Y. McClure, originally, he says, from Alabama, but recently from San Francisco, was fined $5 yesterday by Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for intoxication. Mr. McClure was ablaze with gems, and in his overcoat pocket was a Mexican hairless dog. A sombrero hat and a broad collar gave him the look of a rancher. A revolver stuck carelessly out of his pocket. There were diamond rings galore on his fingers, and across his corduroy vest was slung a gold chain studded with diamonds. His expansive shirt bosom was studded with twinkling precious stones.

Mr. McClure was arrested Saturday night in a Broadway restaurant. He was thristing for a fight, and the police, seeing his revolver, his hairless dog, and his gems, locked him up for safe keeping.

In court yesterday Mr. McClure was apologetic. He spoke with a strong Southern accent. He admitted he had been drinking. He was put under $100 bonds for carrying concealed weapons. Seth B. Howes of 57 West Sixteenth Street furnished bail.

Young Smith Will Now Go to School.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 17.—Robert P. Smith has a son eleven years old, who did not attend school. The Truant Officer called Smith's attention to the compulsory education law. Smith said he did not care a cent for the law. The officer arrested Smith. He was tried. The jury disagreed. The boy did not attend school, and the father was arrested a second time. A jury again failed to agree.

He continued to keep the boy away from school, and was arrested a third time. Believing that it was impossible to get a jury here that would convict Smith, the counsel for the Board of Education got a jury form the other villages.

The case was tried yesterday, and Smith was found guilty.

As it was the first conviction here under the new law, Justice Allen fined him $1. The boy will be in school to-morrow morning.

Services Delayed by an Autopsy.

The funeral services of James H. Kidder, which were to have taken place at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, from his home, 64 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, were postponed for over two hours, owing to Coroner Kene's ordering an autopsy at the last minute.

The funeral was to have been held at 2 o'clock so that the body could be placed on the 5 o'clock train for Boston. But it did not leave until midnight.

The cause of the delay was that Dr. William Gilfillan of 98 Remsen Street recorded in the death certificate that death was due to shock caused by an accident on the Montague Street cable road last December. The autopsy showed that the causes assigned by Dr. Gilfillan were correct. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. John W. Chadwick at 4:30 o'clock. Coroner Kene gets $8.50 for his services in the case.

Staten Island Has a "Dry" Sunday.

STAPLETON, S. I., March 17.—The new Board of Police Commissioners has issued orders for the enforcement of the Sunday excise laws, and as a result this has been the dryest Sunday that Staten Island has seen in many years. While there has been some effort on the part of the police to keep Sunday liquor traffic under restrictions in New-Brighton, Port Richmond, Stapleton, and Clifton, the saloons have done business on Sunday almost as openly as on week days. Even front doors have been open, and in scores of places any one standing on the sidewalk could see liquor freely sold.

Word was circulated among the saloon and hotel keepers yesterday that the Sunday closing law was to be enforced. In many cases saloon keepers stopped business. Only two arrests were made.

Had to Postpone the Debate.

A large audience gathered at Chickering Hall last night to hear a debate on "Single Tax as a Social Reform" between Thomas G. Shearman and Prof. E. A. A. Seligman. The debate had to be postponed, however, as Prof. Seligman sent word that he was ill.

A BAD FIRE IN TOLEDO, OHIO

Three Men Lose Their Lives and Nine Are Injured.

WALL OF A ROUNDHOUSE FALLS

Many Firemen Buried in the Smoking Debris—The Wabash Railroad Loses from $75,000 to $100,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 17.—The roundhouse of the Wabash Railroad in this city was burned this morning. The fire caused the loss of three lives and injuries to nine persons, of whom one probably is fatally hurt. The property damage is between $75,000 and $100,000.

The Dead.

The list of dead is as follows:

BOHLMAN, R. H., fifty-six, painter; skull crushed; internally injured.

BOWEN, JOHN, eighteen, a spectator; skull crushed; internally injured.

PRESTON, J. J., thirty-five, car inspector; back broken and skull crushed.

The Injured.

The injured are:

BECKER, CASPER, painter; head and shoulders cut.

DECKER, LOUIS, painter; head bruised, shoulder sprained.

GERDING, HENRY, car repairer; head bruised and cut.

GREENBURG, MARTIN, car repairer; head cut.

HOWARD, H. F., general foreman Eastern division; back bruised, face cut, slightly burned.

McDONOUGH, PATRICK, fireman; skull fractured, shoulder broken.

O'LEARY, JOHN, machinist; leg broken, arm crushed, skull fractured; may die.

ZIMMERMAN, HARRY, painter; leg sprained, body bruised.

LAUER, T. C., truck foreman; neck sprained; head cut.

All of the dead except John Bowen were employes of the Wabash Railway. They constituted the company's fire department for the protection of the shops, and were engaged in fighting the flames when the accident occurred that resulted so disastrously to them.

The roundhouse was located at the foot of South Street. It was a substantial brick structure, with a capacity of twenty engines, and contained six locomotives when the fire broke out. The flames were first seen in the cupola that surmounted the roof, soon after 10 o'clock. An alarm was telephoned to the city fire department, and, in the meantime, the yard company got one stream playing on the blaze, which soon made its way to the roof.

The walls of the building were considered to be secure, and the brave fire fighters pressed close in towards the building, the more effectively to combat the spreading flames. It was seen that the roof would fall soon, but no danger was apprehended from that source. Suddenly the southeast wall, weakened by the destruction of the frame supports that connected it with the roof, fell out and buried a number of firemen under a heap of smoking debris.

All but Bowen, Preston, and Bohulman were taken out quickly. Of those three only Bohlman was taken out alive, and he died soon after being taken home.

When the first of the city firemen answered the alarm they saw that there was imminent danger of the fire spreading to the Wabash elevator and the repair shops, which stood close by. The oilhouse was also menaced, but luckily the flames were held in check at this point. A general alarm was sent in, and by dint of numbers the firemen finally succeeded in saving the surrounding property. The roundhouse was completely wrecked, and the six engines stored there were rendered practically useless.

The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, and it is believed to be fully covered by insurance.

A $200,000 Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—The elevator and general warehouse of Hugh Rodgers & Co., on the river front at the foot of Salisbury Street, were burned to the ground this morning. The buildings contained 240,000 bushels of wheat and a large amount of salt, hay, and cotton. Nothing was saved. The loss is $200,000; fully insured. The fire caught in the engine room from an unknown cause.

In Memory of Mrs. Ellen Ward.

ROSLYN, L. I., March 17.—The heirs of Mrs. Ellen Ward have offered to give this village a stone tower containing a clock and set of chimes on condition that the public furnish the site and give some sort of legal agreement to keep the memorial in repair. The village is not incorporated, and the town authorities are the only ones that can consider the offer. They meet on Tuesday, and it is expected will take action. Residents of the village will make every effort to induce the Town Board to accept it. The memorial will cost $5,000.

Schooner Burned at Sea.

LEWES, Del., March 17.—The schooner Zimri S. Wallingford, from Georgetown, S. C., for Boston, with lumber, caught fire this morning off Metomkin Inlet and was burned to the water's edge. The crew was rescued by life savers and transferred to the tug Sampson and brought here. The Wallingford was a three-masted schooner of 281 tons and was built at Bath, Me., in 1882. She was 127 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 9 feet draught. George Harris, Jr., & Co. of Philadelphia were her owners. The cargo was insured for $12,000.

George Gould Duck Hunting.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., March 17.—George J. Gould arrived here this afternoon and will spend a few days duck shooting on the Susquehanna Narrows. Mr. Gould was met by the steam launch Evadne and taken to Spesuiata Island, where he will be the guest of the Narrows Ducking Club. Ducks are plentiful, and the weather is propitious for excellent sport.

Four Tugs Brought Her Up.

The Dutch oil tank steamer La Hesbaye, which was towed to this port by the National Line steamer Spain, and anchored outside of the bar, came to the city yesterday morning with the assistance of four tugs. The C. E. Evarts, acting as rudder, towed astern, the Lewis Pulver had a line out and preceded the disabled steamer, while the E. M. Millard and the Commander towed alongside.

La Hesbaye will be taken to the Erie Basin and docked for repairs.

Killed Herself While Demented.

Mrs. Amelia Schwab committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the fifth story of 62 First Avenue. Mrs. Schwab had been ill for some time. She was slightly demented, and her physicians ordered that she should be taken to her home in Germany, where familiar scenes might cure her.

Her husband, who is a locksmith, gave up his business and procured passage for himself and wife on the Saale, which sails tomorrow.

Death of a Hawaiian Exile.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Arthur P. Peterson, Attorney General of Hawaii under the monarchy, died in exile in this city yesterday.

THE PRESIDENT IS PLEASED

Gov. McIntire's Prompt Action Regarding the Italian Murders Commended by Secretary Gresham.

DENVER, Col., March 17.—Gov. McIntire last evening received the following from Washington:

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., March 16, 1895.

His Excellency, the Governor of Colorado, Denver:

Your telegrams with regard to the reported killing of certain Italians at Walsenburg have been received, and I have communicated their purport to the Italian Ambassador, from whom I have a note expressing his belief that the Federal Government will advise the proper authorities of the State of Colorado to cause the persons guilty of the murders to be brought before the courts.

Our treaty of 1871 with Italy guarantees to Italian subjects in the United States the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and that they shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are, and shall be, granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives. Your dispatches show your appreciation of the duty incumbent on the jurisdictional authorities to use every effort to secure to Italians and all others menaced by unlawful force full protection of life and property, and, in case of wrongdoing against them, that the guilty parties will be apprehended, brought to trial, and, upon conviction, duly punished. The assurance is gratifying to the President that in the line of your responsible duty every legitimate means at your command will be employed to protect the imperiled subjects of a friendly power, that justice will be visited upon all who violate the law to their injury.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Acting Secretary of State.

WALSENBURG, Col., March 17.—Dr. Cunol, Acting Consul for the Italian Government, has been here since Thursday, preparing and forwarding to the Italian Ambassador at Washington reports and testimony in connection with the tragedy enacted here the past week in which three of his countrymen were killed by mob violence and two are missing. The principal facts have been sent to Washington, but the Acting Consul will remain here a few days longer. He states that there will be no haste displayed in the affair, and that his Government will go slow. He has no communication with his own countrymen, and refuses to see them when they call, saying that he only recognizes and will communicate with the proper authorities. He condemns the exaggerated reports sent out concerning the people of Walsenburg.

Nothing as yet has been found of Antonio Gobatto or Pietro Gioccabino, the two killed at Bear Creek. Lorenzo Danieno, Francisco Ronchetto, and Stanislas Vittone were buried this afternoon. Joe Welby was buried Saturday afternoon.

ROME, March 17.—The semi-official newspapers contain very flattering comments upon the promptitude with which President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham have taken steps to bring to justice the murderers of the Italians in Walsenburg, Col.

After comparing the present Government's order to the Governor of Colorado with the irresolute negotiations concerning the New-Orleans massacre, they say that America's conduct in this case has been as honorable to her as it is flattering to Italian national sentiment.

TWO VALUABLE DOGS POISONED

Dr. Blackburne's Jack and Major Had a Run in the Yard and Then Died.—Worth $100 Each.

Dr. W. Blackburne of 158 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street lost two valuable dogs yesterday morning by poison. He does not know who poisoned them.

The two dogs were an imported English retriever, named Jack, black, without a spot of white, and an imported Mexican dog, which answered to the name of Major. They were valued at $100 apiece.

Dr. Blackburne has about twenty dogs, all his own stock, which he keeps in kennels in the yard back of his house. All are blooded dogs, and many have won prizes in dog shows.

Each morning they are taken out to race in relays about the yard. "Jack" and "Major" were let out in the yard at about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. After they had been out about ten minutes both returned to the house. The Mexican dog went up stairs and the retriever was put in a kennel in the basement. The Mexican dog was first attacked. Dr. Blackburne thought the animal had a fit at first, but when the retriever began to suffer stiffening of the muscles and nervous twitchings he saw it had been poisoned. He recognized the symptoms as those of strychnine poisoning. The other dog soon showed similar symptoms. He kept them alive for three hours by dosing them with an antidote.

SUICIDE OF A CHICAGO SPECULATOR

A Note Warning Honest Men to Keep Away from the Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Frank M. McFarlin, a member of the Board of Trade, committed suicide this morning in South Park by shooting himself in the head. Four letters addressed to friends were found in his pockets, and the following notice was discovered pinned to the tree under which the body lay:

"Let my death be a warning to all honest men to keep away from the Board of Trade."

Recent unfortunate speculations are said to have been the cause of the suicide.

Coyle Says It's Persecution.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 17.—John Coyle, a well-known young man here and collector for a brewing company of Brooklyn, was arrested last evening on a charge of the embezzlement of some $700 from his employers.

Coyle said his arrest was persecution. He admitted that he was short in his accounts, but said that the money was spent in building his employers' business up. He claimed to be prepared to prove where his employers had tried to get false affidavits against him.

Cleveland Newspapers Burned Out.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 17.—The newspaper building on Ontario Street, occupied by The World, the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, and The United Press, was destroyed by fire this evening, the fire starting at 6 o'clock. The loss is about $150,000. It is thought the fire was started through the carelessness of a porter. The World's loss is about $75,000, the property being partly insured. The A. N. Kellogg Company's loss is about $25,000, and the building was valued at about $50,000.

Her Straight Hair Caused Flames.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 17.—The Fire Department was called on a still alarm this afternoon as a consequence of a young lady's effort to curl her hair in haste.

Miss Clara Stutengoll of 98 Jewett Avenue lighted the gas in her room to heat a curling iron. A draught swept a lace curtain into the flame. A passer-by gave an alarm and three engines responded. Only the curtain was destroyed.

A New Presbyterian Pastor.

The Presbyterian Church of the Strangers, in Mercer Street, has a new pastor—the Rev. D. A. Blackburn, formerly pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Charleston, S. C. Dr. Blackburn will take charge of the church next Sunday.

The Church of the Strangers has been without a regular pastor since Dr. Charles F. Deems died, about two years ago.

The President Takes a Drive.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland took a long drive in the country this afternoon.

A MESSAGE FROM MADRID

Mr. Gresham Receives a Dispatch About the Allianca.

IT IS SAID TO BE SATISFACTORY

Believed that Spain Has Agreed to Instruct Her Commanders to Respect the American Flag.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Secretary Gresham has received information from Minister Taylor at Madrid, but he is not yet prepared to communicate the dispatch to the press. It is understood, however, that it is of a satisfactory character, and is therefore assumed to be responsive to the request that "immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that (windward) channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperilling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States."

It was not expected that there would be an immediate disavowal of the firing upon the Allianca. The request was for "prompt" disavowal, and that assumes the liberty of the Spanish Government to make some inquiry to satisfy itself that there has been unwarranted firing upon a vessel of a well-known mail line following a customary channel in a time of peace. Spain undoubtedly will offer again its contention, which it has made before, but which this country has not admitted, of jurisdiction over six miles of distance from the coast of Spain, and its dependences. Its last assertion of this right was disputed by Mr. Evarts, when Spain responded, in the course of a protracted correspondence, that it assumed that the right was established because it had not been disputed.

The attitude of Secretary Gresham is sustained without reserve by the President. That was to be expected, and the Secretary was assured of it as soon as he had laid the correspondence and the report of his action before Mr. Cleveland soon after the President's return from the South. The President comprehended at once the annoying circumstances of the case, and appreciated as fully as the Secretary of State had done the necessity for a prompt notification to Spain of our disapproval of the act of her naval officers. The duty of the Administration was so clear, according to international law and a host of precedents, that anything less decisive than a demand for disavowal and for an immediate cessation of the annoyances would have been a temptation to Spain to indulge in more aggravated seizures.

It is not at all likely that this Government will permit an argument by Spain for recognition of the six-mile limit of jurisdiction to be offered as satisfaction for the unwarranted exercise of that right in stopping a well-known mail vessel proceeding on her course four miles from the coast. Secretary Gresham is prepared, evidently, to assert that the right to seize such vessels, even within the three-mile limit, in time of peace, does not exist. The conduct of such a vessel would not be such as to invite search, while the actions of a vessel similar in appearance, carrying the United States flag, if the vessel had been described to Spain as a filibuster and it was deemed important to be satisfied of her character, would justify Spain in visiting her even beyond the three-mile limit. That there was no reason to suspect the Allianca of hostile intentions was apparent from the fact that the Spaniard hailed her, received her salute and returned it, and did not attempt to overhaul her until the salute had been repeated and the Allianca had gone on her way.

While the Administration is quite clear as to the soundness of its position in this matter, and the books justify the confidence manifested by Mr. Gresham, there are evidences of a desire among some would-be critics of the Administration to find arguments at the Spanish Legation in support of Spain rather than the United States, and silly Mr. Muruaga, who has done little since the report came out about the firing upon the Allianca but commit improprieties, obtains encouragement from persons who criticise Capt. Crossman's chart with rule and compass and endeavor to prove that he is quite as thorough a liar as Muruaga has said he is. The advocates for Spain overlook the broad principle asserted and maintained by this Government, that American merchant vessels must be free from search in times of peace when upon the high seas, and thumb over a rude chart to prove that an American under oath is less to be believed than an ignorant Spaniard who feels compelled to defend an act that his Government may apologize for to-morrow.

Spain will not regard as new the remonstrance made at Madrid by Secretary Gresham. That Government knows that the United States does not sanction the Spanish demand to be permitted to search vessels six miles from Spain's coast and those of her dependencies. The United States has gone so far in asserting the contrary that a Secretary of State once told our Minister to Spain that if the Madrid Government could not assure the United States that it could and would protect American ships from such interference the United States would do it, and would use its entire available force to do it.

Spain may exercise the right to search merchant vessels making for Cuban ports, just as any nation may visit and inspect merchant vessels entering their harbors, but on the high seas never, except in time of war. The sympathizers with Spain may enjoy the unusual luxury of justifying that nation, but the Administration ought to be able to get along very comfortably with the support of the people who will see in this stand against Spanish arrogance and indifference to international law an indication of patriotic resolution.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH

What Was Said in the Spanish Congress About the Allianca Affair.

LONDON, March 17.—The Standard has a dispatch from Madrid giving this version of the Foreign Minister's speech in Congress yesterday on the Allianca incident:

"It is true that Mr. Taylor, the American Minister, has claimed reparation from Spain on account of the firing on the Allianca," he said.

"The United States at the same time presented a demand that American trade with Cuba should not be interfered with, and expressed the hope that the Allianca affair would be equitably settled, since they considered the action of our cruiser a violation of international law.

"The Government has asked for full information on this subject, and is willing to make a just settlement without infringment on international law or prejudice to the dignity of the Nation."

"FAKING" A DEFENSE.

Yarn About a Launch Leaving the Allianca for the Cuban Shore.

FORT TAMPA, Fla., March 17.—A "semi-official" report current in Havana regarding the firing on the Allianca by a Spanish war vessel is that a steam launch was seen to leave the Allianca's side before the war ship signalled her to heave to.

Havana papers have nothing to say upon the subject.

SPANISH TROOPS DEFEATED

Routed by the Cuban Insurgents, They Retreat, Leaving Three Hundred Killed and Wounded.

PORT TAMPA, Fla., March 17.—The steamship Olivette arrived from Cuba this afternoon, bringing news of a battle between the insurgents and Government troops, in which the latter were compelled to retreat.

The leading spirit of the movement received a letter Friday from Gen. Maso, stating that he, with 2,000 troops, had attacked 2,500 Government troops under command of Gen. Saldo, who were on their way from Mansinalla to Bayamo. The engagement lasted two hours, and the Government troops were compelled to retreat into the town of Bayamo with a loss of 300 men killed and wounded. The insurgents' loss is reported to have been less than 70 killed and wounded. "The troops," said Gen. Maso in his letter, "will not follow up their advantage, preferring to remain quietly under arms until after the crops are harvested in June, when a more general uprising is anticipated."

NOBLE THREATENS TO KILL

THE BURGLAR RELEASED FROM AN ENGLISH PRISON YESTERDAY.

Those to Whom He Intrusted His Share from the Northampton Robbery Will Not Give It Back, He Says.

"Dan" Noble, who was one of the most notorious bank burglars of this country twenty-five years ago, will soon be on his way back to this city after having served twenty years in an English prison.

Noble was released yesterday. When he arrives in New-York there may be bloodshed, for he has declared he will kill the person to whom he intrusted his share in the proceeds of the Northampton and other bank robberies.

Noble's career as a criminal is one of the most varied of the great "gang" that was active in the early seventies. He was connected with many of the most daring robberies ever committed in this country.

The greatest robbery that his name was coupled with was the successful burglary of the Northampton (Mass.) Bank, when a gang of seven carried off about $720,000, although at the time it was reported to be more than $3,000,000.

This robbery was committed on the night of Jan. 26, 1876, and within twenty-four hours an army of detectives was at work on the case. A reward of $25,000 was offered for the arrest of the robbers, but it was not until Feb. 14, 1877, that any arrests were made. On that day three men were arrested, two in Philadelphia and one in this city. They were "Jim" Dunlop, "Bob" Scott, and William Connors. They were all convicted. It was rumored after the trial that the holders of the booty had effected a compromise and returned securities for a large sum.

It was at this time that "Dan" Noble, or "Gentleman Dan," as he was known, became known as having been connected with the affair. It was asserted that he had the booty safely secreted, and that he had left it in trusted hands, while he fled to England. Some time after he landed in London he was convicted of forgery and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. This sentence expired yesterday, and he is once more a free man.

As the time of his liberation approached, he sent representatives to those whom he alleged had the money in their possession and were to hold it for him until he gained his freedom. But his agents failed to receive any encouragement as to his ever receiving any money from those he claimed were the custodians.

After futile efforts to get any money from the persons he made application to, he made a vow that he would come to America after the expiration of his sentence and kill his faithless custodian unless he gave him his share. The last message he sent was that he would take the first steamer after his liberation and that on his arrival here there would be "bloodshed."

With the money he received from the English authorities and a sum that was collected from a few friends in this city, he has purchased passage for America and is expected to arrive within the next ten days.

NEVER RECOVERED HIS SENSES

Coachman Dempsey Accidentally Shot by Harry Taylor.

ORANGE, N. J., March 17.—Harry Taylor, the young son of Thomas H. Taylor of Highland Avenue, accidentally shot John Dempsey, a coachman, yesterday afternoon, and in consequence Dempsey died at the Memorial Hospital at a late hour last night.

Young Taylor and Richard Dana had been out shooting all the afternoon with a rifle, and on their way home stopped at the place of Mrs. E. M. Simmons, 113 Highland Avenue, where Dempsey was employed. The boys began fooling in the barn with the gun, which they thought was unloaded, and in some way it was discharged while in Taylor's hands. Dempsey threw up his hands and sank to the floor. The bullet had struck him just above the nose, and had penetrated his brain.

The boys were horrified by what they had done, but gave an alarm, and Dempsey was taken to the hospital, where he remained unconscious until death. Mr. Taylor offered to give his boy up or furnish bail for him, but it was not deemed necessary. Dempsey was thirty years old, unmarried, sober, and industrious.

Killed Him in Self Defense.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Policeman Taylor of the Northeastern District arrested Samuel Sapp this evening at the corner of Ashland Avenue and Castle Street. William Sauerlein, a friend of the prisoner, attacked the officer, knocked him down, and, seizing his baton, beat him severely over the head. John M. Kessler, who keeps a saloon at the corner, fired his pistol to attract other policemen to the scene. Sauerlein thereupon turned his attention to Kessler, striking at him with the policeman's stick. Kessler fired at his assailant, and Sauerlein dropped to the pavement with a bullet through his head.

Reprieved at the Last Minute.

CADDO, Indian Territory, March 17.—Johnson Jacob, the Choctaw, was sentenced to be shot at Pushmataha court grounds, thirty miles east of here, Friday, for the murder of his wife last Fall. Jacob had pulled off his coat and boots, painted a spot over his heart, and taken a seat to await the firing of the Sheriff's rifle when a courier arrived with a reprieve and an order for a hearing before the Supreme Court.

Killed by a Chicago Policeman.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Edward Gorman, a Canadian, was shot and killed by Police Officer Mainsfert to-day at Fifty-Ninth and Halsted Streets. The officer was so brutally beaten that his condition is critical. Mainsfert interfered in a quarrel between four men, who kicked him into insensibility. Before losing consciousness Mainsfert fired two shots, one of which entered Gorman's body.

Taylor Was Not on Board.

PORT TAMPA, Fla., March 17.—The steamer Olivette arrived from Havana this evening, but Taylor, the defaulting South Dakota Treasurer, said to have been arrested at Vera Cruze, Mexico, was not on board. None of the passengers or officers knew anything of Taylor's whereabouts or had heard of his arrest. The suspicion is growing that Taylor has not been arrested.

CENSURING DR. RAINSFORD

Some Clergymen Are Shocked by His Advocacy of Sunday Opening.

HIS "CONTEMPT FOR THE HAYSEEDS"

The Rev. Dr. Eanks Discusses His "Plan for the Cure of Drunkenness by Unlimited Opportunity to Drink."

At the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, the Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks spoke, by way of prelude, on "Dr. Rainsford's Plan for the Cure of Drunkenness by Unlimited Opportunity to Drink." He said, in part:

"In Cooper Union, New-York, last Thursday evening, there was a remarkable sight. The great hall was crowded with men, more than three-fourths of whom, according to the testimony of the policemen who were on hand to keep order, being either saloon keepers or their bartenders. This great crowd of liquor sellers and their friends gathered in mass meeting to appeal to the Legislature to grant a law opening the liquor saloons on Sunday. The wonder is not that these people should have gathered in such a mass meeting, but that two Christian ministers, representing the historic Protestant Episcopal Church, should have been presnt to unite their voices with this drunkard-making mob.

"This was a sight to make all good men and women hang their heads in shame. No wonder that ex-Mayor Oakey Hall exclaimed in wondering delight: 'If any one had told me in 1856, when Fernando Wood was Mayor and I, as District Attorney, went to Albany to urge such legislation, that the time would come when I would stand on this platform in company with two distinguished clergymen, I would not have believed him.'

"And how the cheeks of these two Episcopal rectors must have reddened with shame at the sewer into which they had dragged the good name of their churches, as this irreverent ex-Mayor continued: 'Now, by St. George, the work goes bravely on, and, by St. Mark's, the work will be carried on to the end.'

"The leading speaker of the evening was Dr. Rainsford, and to him and his speech I wish to call your attention. Let it be distinctly understood that I make no personal attack on Dr. Rainsford. But his attitude and words on this subject are, of course, public property, and he has put them by his own act into the forum of discussion. Dr. Rainsford has a peculiar history on this subject.

"He has attained great notoriety throughout the country by fighting the best moral sense of the Christian civilization of America on this subject. Only two or three years ago he startled the country with the strange idea of curing drunkenness by turning our churches into liquor saloons. Every city church was to have its own liquor saloon, and deacons, and elders, and stewards, and class leaders and church officers generally were to become bartenders. He now seems to have changed his base. He is not going to reform the world by opening liquor saloons in his church, and cure the drunkard by having the liquor sold to him by holy men in a holy place, but by opening the common, ordinary rumshop and having it sold on a holy day.

"It is worth while, in weighing the worth of Dr. Rainsford's words on this subject, to note clearly what his attitude toward the liquor traffic is. A little over two years ago, he was reported by the public press as saying in his own pulpi on a Sunday morning: 'Many people want their drink on Sunday. They must and should have it. I agree with R. Fulton Cutting when he said that if by holding up his little finger he could close all the saloons, he would not do it.' Of course, a man who thinks like that, finds a very congenial atmosphere in the meeting he addressed at Cooper Union the other night.

"But how ridiculous for Dr. Rainsford to say that he advocates the opening of the saloons on Sunday in order that there may be less drunkenness! Does it not stand to reason that the easier it is to get drunk the more will be drunk? Whoever heard of keeping people from any crime or any vice or sin or evil by giving them unlimited opportunity to indulge in it?

"Dr. Rainsford says he does not want to encourage law breaking; that the law against the Sunday saloon causes bribery and hypocrisy, and the corruption of the police force.

"Well

nest of vipers, the liquor saloon, be shut. Let even the barkeeper have a day when he may have a chance to repent, and perchance turn from his evil way."

HIS PRESCRIPTIONS ALL WRONG.

Dr. Newton Says Dr. Rainsford's Principles Are Dangerous.

The Rev. Dr. A. F. Newton of the Rochester Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning criticised the Rev. Dr. Rainsford for his remarks at Cooper Union on Thursday night in favor of having the saloons open on Sundays after midday.

There was a large attendance, and the congregation applauded once when he referred to the Stars and Stripes, and again when he said that the remedies proposed by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford were absurd.

The subject of his sermon was "Liberty under Law." In the course of his remarks he said:

"In this Republic the laws are supposed to be made for the public good, protection, and defense. Liberty without law is barbarism; under law, civilization. If the laws are good, obey them, and if they are bad, also obey them until they have been changed, amended, or repealed.

"Obedience to law, whether it is good or bad, is the cardinal principle of every Christian man. Willful disobedience of law would result in a return to anarchy and barbarism. Absolute monarchy would be preferable to absolute anarchy. Bad laws are better than no laws, and if any man is a law unto himself, he is an Anarchist, pure and simple.

"The most serious questions are involved in the measures before the Legislature providing for the opening of the saloons on Sunday. The declaration that 'you can't enforce the law' is one of the most dangerous that could be made in any Government. It is nothing less than an attack on the sovereignty of the State.

"Even in the Assembly Chamber at Albany this very language was used in an argument in support of the opening of the saloons on Sunday: 'Because you can't enforce laws requiring them to be closed.'

"The Rev. Dr. Rainsford promulgated the same pernicious doctrine a few nights ago in the Cooper Union, 'You can't enforce the laws.' This is the most un-American doctrine that ever fell from human lips.

"It is nothing short of teaching anarchy. New-York is not an African, Asiatic, or European city, but an American city—the utterances at Albany and at the Cooper Union to the contrary. It is an American city, because it is under the American Constitution and the Stars and Stripes, and there is not mob law enough in the city to hold down the power of the State and Nation.

"Let it be echoed and re-echoed that New-York is an American city, and that men who enjoy the privileges of American liberty must be loyal to American law. I was amazed to hear a man stand up in the Assembly and utter such a sentiment as I have referred to, and I was still more amazed to hear it cheered.

"And yet a minister stands up in New-York City and reiterates it. Dr. Rainsford's comical panacea of doing away with lawbreaking is to abolish the laws. Remove the law against stealing, and there will be much more stealing, would be his argument, carried to a legitimate conclusion.

"This is one of the most un-American and dangerous principles ever enunciated. This very Sunday law which is now so assailed is the keystone in the arch of American liberty. The people should be taught that the laws are right, and that if they break them they do so at their peril.

"A Government is no Government which has not a sword ready to be drawn in an emergency. The lesson of the Homestead, Chicago, and Brooklyn strikes is the same. It is that if the local police authorities cannot maintain order the State can and must. Liberty under the law must be maintained at any price when mobs invade our streets.

"The Rev. Dr. Rainsford's prescription for improving the condition of the congested districts in New-York are all wrong, and perfectly absurd. These people are poor enough and needy enough without having these so-called clubs opened for them on Sunday on every corner. Dr. Rainsford himself must admit that most of the poverty is caused by drunkenness, and yet he proposes to put these people still deeper in the mire of poverty by increasing their opportunities to get drunk.

"These people are not in need of saloons on Sunday or any other day. They need homes. 'Give them a chance to develop the social life,' says Dr. Rainsford. He would be much better employed if he told them to go to their homes on Sunday and watch their wives and children.

"Better for him to say to these men: 'Go home and hold the babies for a few hours on the Sabbath day, and let the poor mothers who have to toil all the week get a little rest.'"

SUNDAY CLOSING ADVOCATED.

Ex-Judge Davis Says Eight-Tenths of All Crime Is Due to Saloons.

The Rev. John Hall, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Dr. James King, A. J. Palmer, and the Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, pastor of the Eighty-sixth Street Presbyterian Church, participated last evening in a meeting at that church in the interests of Sunday closing. The church was packed.

Dr. Hall said, among other things:

"Intelligence is greater in the rural districts than in the cities. You can get more work out of man and beast by working six than by working seven days. It is better for the physical as well as the mental health to observe the Sabbath day. The most intelligent people are those who keep this day holy. The proper observance of the day strengthens and enlightens a people.

"As to the saloons being opened in the interests of the working people, I cannot bring my mind to believe that this would be an advantage.

Referring to the charge that the present excise laws kept poor people from enjoying the advantages accorded to the rich, Dr. Hall said:

"Suppose that $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 used in building saloons and consumed in the saloons were used in building homes, would it not prove more of an advantage to the poor?"

Ex-Judge Davis said: "I felt that the last election was a great triumph for virtue, justice, and truth. I then felt that the people had a chance to set foot firmly down upon the saloon.

"From my thirty years of judicial experience, I pronounce that eight-tenths of all crime are due to the saloon. The saloon is something on which virtue must make eternal warfare. What was my astonishment to find the liquor men, immediately after election, demanding more liberal excise laws. What right have the liquor interests to ask the right to do business on Sunday?

"I read of a mass meeting the other day advocating Sunday opening addressed by two clergymen. What reason can these people give for advocating open saloons on Sunday?"

PROF. DICKIE INDIGNANT.

Talked to American Temperance Union About Drs. Rainsford and Rylance.

The meeting of the American Temperance Union yesterday at Chickering Hall was unusually well attended, the feature of the meeting being an address by Prof. Samuel Dickie, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Prohibition Party, the former Professor of Astronomy of the State University of Michigan.

"It is hard for me to believe," Prof. Dickie said, "that two professed ministers of the Gospel made the assertions attributed to them by the daily press, and which remain uncontradicted, as the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's Church and the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance are alleged to have made at the Cooper Union.

"I notice that Dr. Rainsford says that the law is daily violated and that it should therefore be repealed. Would the same thing be reasonable of any other law? Murder, for instance? Better, I say, make the law more stringent, make the punishment greater, and then, if that will not do, make it greater yet.

"Then the reverend doctor continued that the poor man has a right to have his beer with his dinner, and that he has not the advantages the rich man has at his club. I say, close up the rich man's club. If it is against the law to sell on the Sabbath day, why should there be exceptions in favor of the rich man's club?

"Dr. Rainsford also speaks about the foul tenement of the poor man as an excuse for the saloons being opened. What of the poor man's wife and children who are compelled to remain in that foul tenement during the long day? I see Dr. Rainsford speaks about the reform Mayor of New-York being in accord with a reformation of the Sabbath law, and yet he is called the 'reform' Mayor.

"I have here a newspaper clipping wherein a saloon man named Hirsch talks of that meeting. He says: 'I was surprised to hear that Dr. Rainsford and Dr. Rylance talked as they did.' No wonder the man was surprised. He continues: 'Rylance is certainly a trump.' I do not know what that means, but I suppose the gentleman referred to as a 'trump' is proud of the compliment. Again, Mr. Hirsch says, 'He expressed my views exactly.' Fancy a minister of the Gospel expressing the views of a saloon man exactly! Mr. Hirsch also says, 'Dr. Rainsford talked common sense.' Yes, common sense from the saloon man's point of view.

"I am against the saloon anywhere and everywhere and under all circumstances, and I am further against license, high or low. I am glad there is that Divine spark in the human heart that prompts them to fight against this terrible traffic. I shall be glad when the white flag is floated to the breeze, which means total abstinence to man and the world."

DR. ATTERBURY IS SURPRISED.

Does Not Think Utterances of Drs. Rainsford and Rylance were Christian.

The Sunday question was the topic for discussion last evening at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The speakers were John E. Parsons and the Rev. Dr. Atterbury, Secretary of the Sabbath Commission of New-York.

Mr. Parsons declared the seventh day was essentially a day for rest. The persons who come to church are not the ones who fill the prisons or almshouses, he said, and therefore their wishes in the community should have respect. If such were the case, that the majority of the citizens were not of a good moral character, and desired to do away with certain laws that protected those who were, would it be right, he asked, for those who were morally right quietly to submit to them and let them have their way?

Dr. Atterbury scored the Rev. Dr. Rainsford and the Rev. Dr. Rylance for the statements made by them at the meeting in Cooper Union last Tuesday night. He said they had not lived up to their early teachings. He was surprised to think that a minister of the Gospel would be guilty of such remarks. How they could stand and support the saloon men was more than he could fathom. He did not think it either manly or showing a true Christian spirit, for they sought to tear down the very strong masonry that Christianity hoped and was striving to build firm and erect.

It was all inconsistent, he declared. They could not be both, they must be one thing or another. He desired to know which. In conclusion, he called upon those present to make a firm stand for the good American Sabbath. He was certain if all put their shoulder to the wheel and shoved away with vigor, it was bound to move, and it was only thus that the opposition could be crushed.

Condemned Thursday's Meeting.

"The Latest Bid for Sunday Saloon Patronage," was the title which the Rev. J. V. Saunders of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church gave to his sermon of last night at that church. He expressed his surprise and condemnation of Thursday night's Cooper Union meeting, when Sunday opening was favored, of the appearance there and speeches of two clergymen. He was present, and he repeated what had been said there.

CITIZENS OF ORANGE AROUSED

The Greater Newark Scheme, Exposed in The New-York Times, Creates Much Warm Discussion.

ORANGE, N. J., March 17.—The publication in The New-York Times of to-day of the apparently authentic news to the effect that the Greater Newark bill is not dead, but merely sleeping, has caused another stir in the Greater Orange agitation, and, in spite of the fact that to-day was Sunday many public-spirited citizens could not refrain from expressing themselves strongly on the subject, and declaring that drastic measures should be taken to prevent the contemplated absorption of the Oranges by Newark.

"If that is really the case," said one gentleman, "I think it is an outrageous proceeding on the part of Newark politicians, to try and gobble us up in that fashion in spite of ourselves. I am sure a great majority of the people of the Oranges would not go to Newark under any circumstances. They had rather move out of town. While I am not at all anxious to see the Oranges united in one large city at the present time, if these rumors prove to be true I should say consolidate the Oranges at once by all means, if that will prevent our being tacked on to Newark. I think The New-York Times is doing a good thing for this community in giving this subject such prominence, whatever the result may be. For one, I would not be surprised to find that every word of the proposed scheme, as laid bare in to-day's New-York Times, is Gospel truth."

One of the most zealous of the Greater Orange advocates said he thought that this Greater Newark agitation would greatly aid the cause of consolidation of the Oranges, which would now be favored by even its opponents as a lesser of two evils. He added, however, that the exposé of the matter in The New-York Times might frustrate the plans of the promoters of the bill, and thus allow the indifferent, lukewarm advocates of consolidation to sink back into their former lethargy. He said he knew a number of wealthy men who would, he was positive, move out of the Oranges if they are made a part of Newark.

"Why," he concluded, "if this were done the work of a century and a quarter would be undone, and the prestige and individual attractiveness of the Oranges which have become famed over the whole world, I might say, would be wiped out."

"Sentiment, pure sentiment," was the comment of one of the men of an opposite opinion on the subject. "If the Oranges are to be joined to Newark eventually, as most every one agrees they will be, why not have them annexed at once and be done with it. Then we will have a chance to the sooner inure ourselves to the pictured degradation we would be obliged to undergo."

Tired, Weak, Nervous

Describes the conditions of thousands of hard-working women to whom Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a true friend: "My wife was completely run down with a complication of complaints, including rheumatism. After using different medicines without benefit, she became completely helpless, and had to be given constant attention. Having heard much of the wonderful cures effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla, she concluded to give it a trial. She had not taken one bottle before there was great improvement. She took 4 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, is now well, and performs her household duties with ease." HIRAM J. HISKEY, Wescosville, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Enriches The Blood

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It is the ideal Spring Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

NEW-YORK POLICE BILLS

Lieut. Gov. Saxton Says that the Bi-Partisan Measure Will Pass.

GOV. MORTON WILL PROBABLY SIGN IT

Mayor Strong Has Expressed No Objections to It, and Is Making His Plans to Act Under the Bill.

ALBANY, March 17.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton said to-night:

"In the first place, I do not believe that Gov. Morton entertains sufficiently strong objections to the bi-partisan system to antagonize the bill for the reorganization of the New-York Police Department, unless Mayor Strong should take the initiative. I believe he is willing to leave the matter to the decision of the municipal authorities, and, unless Mayor Strong should express himself as decidedly opposed to a bi-partisan commission, I do not believe that the Governor, although he has never expressed to me his opinion upon the matter, would undertake to veto the bill.

"I think it is conceded on all hands that a bill in that form will pass the Legislature at an early date. That is a matter of common acceptance among men who keep themselves posted upon legislative affairs, and it is probable that if the Governor entertained any very decided objection to the bi-partisan police system on its own account, he would have allowed an intimation to that effect to escape him. As it is, I believe that when the bill reaches him he will sign it. I base this conclusion upon the supposition that in the meantime Mayor Strong will not announce himself as opposed to the bills. This I do not think at all likely. I believe that he is fully persuaded that a bi-partisan bill is about to pass the Legislature, and that he is making his plans accordingly. Of course, if he should denounce the bill, it is probable that the Governor would feel called upon to listen to his remonstrances, but I think he is fully reconciled to the principles contained in it.

"As to whether or not he approves of the single-headed commission bill prepared by the Committee of Ten, which will be submitted to the Legislature within the next few days, I don't think that anybody has ever heard the Mayor express his views on the subject. I can only judge by externals. He has been extremely conservative about expressing any opinion, and there was nothing in our interview at the time that I saw him that would enable me to say whether he favors the single-headed idea or not. I repeat, however, that he appears to be making his plans with reference to the probable passage of a bi-partisan bill, and that with the knowledge that a remonstrance from him would undoubtedly have the weight that such appeals from the officers of the municipality have carried heretofore.

"As to the fate of the bills in the Legislature, there is no doubt in my mind that they will go through with as little delay as is possible. It is high time that something should be done, as the present uncertain condition of affairs cannot but work an injury to the Police Department. Unless a remonstrance is received from Mayor Strong in the meantime, which is a very unlikely contingency, in my estimation, it appears to be tolerably certain that the bills will pass the Legislature and will be signed by the Governor.

"I don't believe that Mr. Strong will interpose any objection. It is well known that he does not take the extreme view of the bi-partisan system held by Dr. Parkhurst and some other gentlemen in New-York, and in that case there is no reason why the bills should not promptly be enacted into law."

Lieut Gov. Saxton then spoke of the probable future of ballot reform at this session: "I think there is no doubt," said he, "that the bill which we have been trying to pas for years, and which, in fact, did pass the Legislature last year, but which was vetoed by the Governor, will be enacted this year with some modifications. It will be still in the form of a blanket ballot, however, with party columns and with symbols. I have not yet had an opportunity to examine the bill presented by Senator Raines the other day, but to my mind, from a cursory survey, there is one feature of it which is objectionable, and that is the provision that any lame or disabled person may take a man into the booth with him in order to help him prepare his ballot. This appears to me to be a vicious departure, but as I have not yet had time to look into the matter with care, I prefer not to express any positive opinion. There is no doubt that some legislation decidedly for the purification of elections will be passed at this session."

WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Important New-York Measures to be Acted on This Week.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17.—The Legislature has much important work to consider this week. Probably the most important are the two Police Reorganization bills for New-York City, which were reported on Friday from the Lexow committee. These bills are a special order in the Senate for Thursday. At that time Senator Lexow will call up his resolution extending the life of the Lexow investigating committee, and providing that upon the written request of Mayor Strong the committee shall investigate any of the New-York City departments, in addition to the Police Department. No sooner had the resolution and bills been made a special order in the Senate than Assemblyman Niles introduced a bill approved by Mayor Strong which places at the immediate disposal of the Commissioners of Accounts of New-York City $100,000 to conduct an examination into the administration of the affairs of the New-York City departments. This would replace the labors of the Lexow committee, should the bill pass.

A bill the passage of which it is expected will add several hundred thousand dollars to the State's revenue will come up on second reading in the Assembly this week. It is Senator Higgins's bill, imposing a license fee of one-eighth of 1 per cent. on the amount of business transacted in this State by foreign corporations. State Controller Roberts is much interested in the success of the measure.

Assemblyman Thompson's bill providing for the placing of rope fire-escapes, where none are now provided, in every room of every hotel, boarding school, and seminary in the State, will come up on final passage in the Assembly this week. The bill is so worded in the description of the kind of rope fire escape that shall be provided that Edward L. Tierney of Binghamton, President of the Hotel Men's Association of the State of New-York, and the representatives of the leading hotels in New-York City were moved to suggest at the hearing on the bill last week that it was undoubtedly intended to favor a certain patented fire escape which would give a remunerative monopoly to the owner of the patent.

Mr. Nixon of Chautauqua will introduce during the week a bill to more clearly define the duties of the Capitol Commissioner. It will prevent the Commissioner from accepting a percentage on the cost of the building for acting as State Architect.

There will be a hearing before the Senate Cities Committee on Tuesday afternoon on the bills affecting the City of Brooklyn now before that committee. The hearing is given at the request of the Mayor of Brooklyn. The same afternoon before the same committee there will be a hearing on the Telephone bill.

Before the General Laws Committee of the two Houses on Wednesday afternoon there will be a hearing on bills prohibiting barbering on Sunday. On the same afternoon there will be a joint hearing before the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees on the propositions to bring New-York and Kings Counties within the provisions of the State Care act, and to turn the insane asylums of those counties into State hospitals.

There will be a hearing before the General Laws Committee of the Assembly on Wednesday afternoon on the bill to repeal the law making the vaccination of school children compulsory. Thousands of petitions have reached the Legislature in favor of this repeal.

The fish and game law amendments will have a final hearing before the Senate Committee on Fish and Game on Wednesday afternoon.

The Railroads Committees of the two houses will give a joint hearing on Wednesday afternoon on the General Grade Crossing bill prepared by the State Railroad Commission. This bill provides that where changes in grade are made the city shall bear 25 per cent. of the expense, the State 12 per cent., and the railroads the remainder. It is understood that the railroads favor the measure in nearly all of its general features.

The Blanket Ballot bills will have a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on Thursday afternoon, when the representatives of the Good Government Clubs of New-York City will argue for their bill, which obliterates party columns. On the same afternoon there will be a hearing before the Senate Railroad Committee on Assemblyman Miller's bill providing for the running of elevated railroad trains every twenty minutes during the night.

TELEPHONE RATES.

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DIXON'S CHURCH THE PEOPLE'S

HE WILL PREACH IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC SUNDAY MORNINGS.

Denies that He Was Forced to Resign and Reads Two Letters—The Motto of His New Church.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., announced yesterday morning that he had engaged the Academy of Music and that his new church, the Church of the People, would be formally started the first Sunday in April. Services will be held every Sunday morning, and a marked innovation will be that half the members of the Board of Deacons would be women. This statement was loudly applauded by the women present. Mr. Dixon did not complete arrangements for the Academy until late Saturday, and the first news the members of the new congregation had of where their church was to be located came yesterday.

Mr. Dixon prefaced his sermon yesterday on "Some Results of Sensationalism" by straightening out the misunderstanding that his congregation entertained with regard to his resignation, how it was brought about, and when it went into effect. He denied emphatically that he had been coerced into resigning, and in support of the statement read a letter from the President of the Board of Trustees. He said the Trustees wanted him to remain until May 1, but he would not do so. He read his letter of resignation to the congregation before reading it to the Board of Trustees, and desired to explain that he had done so only after the Board of Trustees, at a meeting at which he offered to read it, had not accepted the offer. Here is the letter from President Bennett:

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr.:

"I have your of the 11th inst. calling my attention to the published statements reported to have been made by some of the Trustees. The very brief and only statement prepared by the President of the Board of Trustees and approved by the board contained no errors, and while the board cannot hold itself responsible for all that gets into the papers, yet justice to you and to ourselves requires that the matter referred to by you should be correctly stated. The church under your administration has not increased its indebtedness. It has met all its obligations and paid off the floating debt it had when you became pastor. The statement of finances given you by the Treasurer and the church clerk was, we understood, a compilation from the church record. There has never been any threat or coercion made by the board to bring about your resignation. The board and yourself had independently decided upon the action which was taken.

"You on your part had determined to resign, and the board on its part were in favor of surrendering the hall, and only awaited a conference with you before taking definite action. The conference was held March 2, and was frank and cordial in its character, and you then announced your intention to resign, and the board voted to surrender the hall May 1.

"At that meeting you voluntarily offered to submit your resignation to the board before presenting it, but I am not conscious of having said anything that waived your offer to first submit the letter of resignation to the board. I regret as sincerely as you do these misunderstandings, for it was my hope and yours also, as frequently expressed, that our parting should be in the kindliest spirit, and certainly that desire still prevails with members of the Board of Trustees. JAMES A. BENNETT,
President Board of Trustees.

March 13.

Mr. Dixon then read the following letter to the Board of Trustees, asking it to accept his resignation to take effect April 1 and not May 1, as it wished:

To Dr. James A. Bennett, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

My Dear Doctor: In view of certain misstatements emanating from the Board of Trustees, and appearing in the public press of last week, I must insist on being immediately relieved of the pastorate of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church at the expiration of the present month. While the board has specifically and officially denied these statements, and in a manner perfectly satisfactory to me, I do not care to continue our association and work longer than is necessary. THOMAS DIXON, Jr.

March 12.

Mr. Dixon then made known the motto of the People's Church, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." He said that in time he would have three assistants, and that one of them would be a Universalist. He said members of the new church could be immersed or baptized in the manner that they preferred. Several mean things had been said of him, the clergyman declared, that were untrue. It had been charged that he had an income of $20,000 a year, and lived on the fat of the land. He convulsed the congregation with laughter by shouting: "Do I look as if I lived on the fat of the land?" as he moved his hands up and down his body to emphasize how thin he was. In view of the income tax he said that it was a delicate matter to talk about his income, but that he had never received over $9,000 a year, and had received as low as $750.

The salary he received as pastor was $5,000, and he thought that he earned it. He declared that he had proved that the new method of sensationalism had paid both from a financial and spiritual point of view. Other Baptist churches in this city would be bankrupt unless donations were poured into their coffers. In the five years and nine months that he had been pastor of the church over $81,000 had been contributed by the people, and the amount was greater than the church had received in the twenty years preceding his pastorship.

He said he had crowded the church with men, and that few churches could draw men, "because they are meaner and harder to get at than women." He had checked the up-town movement of churches. He said that while he may have made a few persons tired, he had always intended to make some people tired. There were only four or five in the whole church membership who objected to him. Fifteen hundred men and women had given themselves to the Lord in the church since he had been pastor, and he was firmly convinced that the new methods in church work paid.

He declared that he wished the Twenty-third Street Church luck after he left it.

DR. TALMAGE ON DIVORCE

Congress, He Declares, Should Make One Law for All States.

A FRAGILE BOND IS MATRIMONY

Remarkable Increase in the Number of Those Seeking Relief from It.

DR. ABBOTT'S THEME THE PRODIGAL SON

Christ Left No Creed, Says Dr. Newton—Dr. Parkhurst on Church and Social Humbug.

"Wholesale Divorces" was yesterday selected by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage as the subject of his sermon in the Academy of Music. Dr. Talmage chose as his text Matthew, xix., 6: "What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder," and preached to a congregation that filled every available seat in the Academy. He said:

"That there are hundreds and thousands of infelicitous homes in America no one will doubt. If there were only one skeleton in the closet, that might be locked up and abandoned; but, in many a home, there is a skeleton in the hallway, and a skeleton in all the apartments.

"'Unhappily Married' are two words descriptive of many a homestead. It needs no orthodox minister to prove to a badly-mated pair that there is a hell; they are there now. Sometimes a grand and gracious woman will thus be incarcerated, and her life will be a crucifixion, as was the case with Mrs. Sigourney, the great poetess and the great soul. Sometimes a consecrated man will be united to a fury, as was John Wesley, or united to a vixen, as was John Milton. Sometimes, and generally, both parties are to blame, and Thomas Carlyle was an intolerable scold, and his wife smoked and swore; and Froude, the historian, pulled aside the curtain from the lifelong squabble at Craigenputtock and 5 Cheyne Row.

"Some say that for the alleviation of all these domestic disorders of which we hear, easy divorce is a good prescription. God sometimes authorizes divorce as certainly as he authorizes marriage. I have just as much regard for one lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married. But you know, and I know, that wholesale divorce is one of our national scourges. I am not surprised at this when I think of the influences which have been abroad militating against the marriage relation.

"For many years the platforms of the country rang with talk about a free-love millennium. There were meetings of this kind held in the Cooper Institute, New-York; Tremont Temple, Boston, and all over the land. Popular themes for such occasions were the tyranny of man, the oppression of the marriage relation, women's rights, and the affinities.

"Prominent speakers were women with long tongues everlastingly at war with God because they were created women; while on the platform sat meek men with soft accent and cowed demeanor, apologetic for masculinity, and holding the parasols while the termagant orators went on preaching the doctrine of free love.

Devils in the Marriage Relation.

"That campaign of twenty years ago sent more devils into the marriage relation than will be exorcised in the next fifty. Men and women went home from such meetings so permanently confused as to who were their wives and husbands that they never got out of their perplexity, and the criminal and civil courts tried to disentangle the Iliad of woes, and this one got alimony, and that one got a limited divorce, and this mother kept the children on condition that the father could sometimes come and look at them, and these went into poorhouses, and those went into an insane asylum, and those went into dissolute public life, and all went to destruction. The mightiest war ever made against the marriage institution was that free love campaign, sometimes under one name and sometimes under another.

"Another influence that has warred upon the marriage relation has been polygamy in Utah. That has a stereotyped caricature of the marriage relation, and has poisoned the whole land. You might as well think that you can have an arm in a state of mortification, and yet the whole body not to be sickened, as to have any Territory polygamized and yet the body of the Nation not feel the putrefaction. Dear good men and women of America, that so long ago as 1802 a law was passed by Congress forbidding polygamy in the Territories and in all the places where they had jurisdiction. Twenty-four years passed along and five Administrations before the first brick was knocked from that fortress of libertinism.

"Every new President in his inaugural libeled that monster with the straw of condemnation, and every Congress stultified itself in proposing some plan that would not work. Polygamy stood more intrenched and more brazen, and more pulssant, and more braggart, and more infernal.

"James Buchanan, a much abused man of his day, did more for the extirpation of this villainy than most of the subsequent Administrations. Mr. Buchanan sent out an army, and although it was halted in its work, still he accomplished more than some of the Administration which did nothing but talk, talk, talk! At last, but not until it had poisoned generations, polygamy has received its death blow.

"Polygamy in Utah warred against the marriage relation throughout the land. It was impossible to have such an awful sewer of iniquity sending up its miasma, which was wafted by the winds north, south, east, and west, without the whole land being affected by it.

"Another influence that has warred against the marriage relation in this country has been a pustulous literature, with its millions of sheets every week choked with stories of domestic wrongs and infidelities and massacres and outrages, until it is a wonder to me that there are any decencies or any common sense left on the subject of marriage. One-half of the news stands of all our cities are reeking with the filth.

Divorce Should Be Difficult.

"'Now,' say some, 'we admit all these evils, and the only way to clear them out or correct them is by easy divorce.' Well, before we yield to that cry let us find out how easy it is now.

"I have looked over the laws of all the States, and I find that while in some States it is easier than in others, in every State it is easy. The State of Illinois, through its Legislature, recites a long list of proper causes for divorce, and then closes up by giving to the courts the right to make a decree of divorce in any case where they deem it expedient. After that you are not surprised at the announcement that in one county of the State of Illinois in one year there were 833 divorces.

"If you want to know how easy it is you have only to look over the records of the States. In the City of San Francisco 333 divorces were granted in one year. And in twenty years in New-England 20,000. Is that not easy enough?

"If the same ratio continue—the ratio of multiplied divorce and multiplied causes of divorce—we are not far from the time when our courts will have to set apart whole days for applications, and all you will have to prove against a man will be that he left his newspaper in the middle of the floor, and all you will have to prove against a woman will be that her husband's overcoat is buttonless. Causes of divorce double in a few years—doubled in France, doubled in England, and doubled in the United States. To show how very easy it is, I have to tell you that in the Western Reserve, Ohio, the proportion of divorces to marriages celebrated is one to eleven, in Rhode Island is one to thirteen, in Vermont one to fourteen. Is not that easy enough?

"I want you to notice that frequency of divorce always goes along with a dissoluteness of society. Rome for 500 years had not one case of divorce. Those were her days of glory and virtue. Then the reign of vice began, and divorce became epidemic. If you want to know how rapidly the empire went down, ask Gibbon.

How Easy Is Divorce.

"What we want in this country and in all lands is that divorce be made more and more and more difficult. Then people, before they enter that relation, will be persuaded that there will probably be no escape from it except through the door of the sepulchre. Then they will pause on the verge of that relation, until they are fully satisfied that it is best, and that it is right, and that it is happiest. Then we shall have no more marriage in fear. Then men and women will not enter the relation with the idea that it is only a trial trip, and that if they do not like it they can get out at the first landing. Then this whole question will be taken out of the frivolous into the tremendous, and there will be no more joking about the blossoms in a bride's hair than upon the cypress on a coffin.

"What we want is that the Congress of the United States change the National Constitution so that a law can be passed which shall be uniform all over the country, and what shall be right in one State shall be right in all the States, and what is wrong in one State will be wrong in all the States.

"How is it now? If a party in the marriage relation gets dissatisfied, it is only necessary to move to another State to achieve liberation from the domestic tie, and divorce is effected so easily that the first one party hears of it is by seeing in the newspapers that the Rev. Dr. Somebody, on March 17, 1895, introduced in a new marriage relation a member of the household who went on a pleasure excursion to Newport, or a business excursion to Chicago. Married at the bride's house. No cards. There are States of the Union which practically put a premium upon the disintegration of the marriage relation, while there are other States, like our own New-York State, that had for a long time the pre-eminent idiocy of making marriage lawful at twelve and fourteen years of age.

Congress Needs to Move.

"The Congress of the United States needs to move for a change of the National Constitution, and then to appoint a committee—not made up of single gentlemen, but of men of families, and their families in Washington—who shall prepare a good, honest, righteous, comprehensive, uniform law that will control everything from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate. That will put an end to brokerage in marriage. That will set people agitated for many years on the question of how shall they get away from each other to planning how they can adjust themselves to the more or less unfavorable circumstances.

"Rigorous divorce laws will also hinder women from the fatal mistake of marrying men to reform them. If a young man of twenty-five years of age or thirty years of age have the habit of strong drink fixed on him he is as certainly bound for a drunkard's grave as that a train starting out from Grand Central Station at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning is bound for Albany. The train may not reach Albany, for it may be thrown from the track. The young man may not reach a drunkard's grave, for something may throw him off the iron track of the evil habit, but the probability is that the train that starts to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock for Albany will get there, and the probability is that the young man who has the habit of strong drink fixed upon him before twenty-five or thirty years of age will arrive at a drunkard's grave. She knows he drinks, although he tries to hide it by chewing cloves. Everybody knows he drinks. Parents warn, neighbors and friends warn. She will marry him, she will reform him.

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longest is short, and that for those who have been badly mated in this world, death will give quick and immediate bill of divorcement, written in letters of green grass on quiet graves. And perhaps, my brother, my sister—perhaps you may appreciate each other better in heaven than you have appreciated each other on earth.

"In the 'Farm Ballads' our American poet puts into the lips of a repentant husband, after a life of married perturbation, these suggestive words:

And when she dies, I wish that she would be laid by me,
And, lying together in silence, perhaps we will agree.
And, if ever we meet in heaven, I would not think it queer
If we love each other better because we quarreled here.

"And let me say of you who are in happy married union, avoid first quarrels; have no unexplained correspondence with former admirers; cultivate no suspicions; in a moment of bad temper do not rush out and tell the neighbors; do not let any of those gadabouts of society unload in your house their baggage of gab and tittletattle; do not stand on your rights; learn how to apologize; do not be so proud or so stubborn or so devilish that you will not make up.

Dangerous Little Infelicities.

"Remember that the worst domestic misfortunes and most scandalous divorce cases started from little infelicities. The whole piled-up train of ten-rail cars telescoped and smashed at the foot of an embankment one hundred feet down came to that catastrophe by getting two or three inches off the track. Some of the greatest domestic misfortunes and the wide-resounding divorce cases have started from little misunderstandings that were allowed to go on and go on until home and respectability and religion and immortal soul went down in the crash, crash!

"And, fellow-citizens, as well as fellow-Christians, let us have a Divine rage against anything that wars on the marriage state. Blessed Institution! Instead of two arms to fight the battle of life, four. Instead of two eyes to scrutinize the path of life, four. Instead of two shoulders to lift the burden of life, four. Twice the energy, twice the courage, twice the holy ambition, twice the probability of worldly success, twice the prospects of heaven. Into the matrimonial bower God fetches two souls. Outside that bower room for all contentions and all bickerings and all controversies, but inside the bower there is room for only one guest, the Angel of Love.

"Let that angel stand at the floral doorway of this Edenic bower with drawn sword to hew down the worst foe of that bower—easy divorce. And for every paradise lost there may be a paradise gained. And after we quit our home here, may we have a brighter home in heaven, at the windows of which this moment are familiar faces watching for our arrival and wondering why so long we tarry."

LESSON OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

Dr. Abbott's Argument Against Ecclesiasts, Dogmatists, and Agnostics.

The story of the prodigal son as related in the New Testament was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The text was a verse plucked from the middle of the story: "I will arise and go to my father." From these words Dr. Abbott drew forth arguments against ecclesiasticism, dogmatism, and agnosticism.

"It is hardly necessary," he said, "for me to rehearse the story of the prodigal son—how this younger son grew weary of the companionship of home, how he demanded, without law, his share of the estate, and, having received it, went into a far country and there squandered his substance in riotous living; how, when he had spent all, he began to be in want and hired himself to be a feeder of swine, eating the husks the swine fed upon;

and acquire a fortune. You think you are settled comfortably, but in twenty, thirty, forty, fifty years—in a little while—the ship comes that never fails to come to any living man, and you must go on board and leave behind you all your books, your money, your bonds. What now becomes of you, when God thunders out of heaven: 'Thou fool, this night thy life shall be required of thee?' A picture will not satisfy the stomach!

"Oh, no! You are more than a machine, more than an animal, more than a mere earthly resident. You have the Divine and spiritual in you. You are dissatisfied by the calls from within you. The man who says to you, 'Be good, and you will be better than you were,' tells you the truth, but if he says that is enough, he is telling you a lie.

"And then there is that other counselor who says you have no father. And yet he himself bears witness at times that there is a father, and that you can know him. I suppose in popular thought Tyndall would be taken for the representative agnostic. Yet in his celebrated Belfast lecture Prof. Tyndall said the atheistic doctrine appealed to his mind least when the mind was clear and unclouded.

"You have eyes to see, ears to hear, and senses that deal with this outer world. Follow up these senses, study them, but do not think they are all.

"You have powers that deal with eternity. Perhaps the spiritual eye is dimmed and the still, small voice within is not heard, but they are still there. Study the men of out-sight, who study the phenomena of the material world. Recognize their valuable contributions to the world, but do not think they are the only witnesses.

"Men of in-sight there are and have been from the earliest times to the present. These men, many of them poets, have seen the invisible. These are the men who have made us see the invisible world. If you have no ears to hear from the invisible, listen to the interpretation of those who have the ears. If you have no eyes to see the invisible, look on the picture painted by one who can see the invisible.

"God is not a dream, and the home of the prodigal son is not a vision. The home and the plenty there to spare is not a picture which poets have painted out of their imagination. It is a reality.

"Dogmatism comes to you with a Creed in one hand and the Bible in the other, and tells you not to hope to and know God here and now. Meanwhile, take what the Bible tells you—and the Creed.

"What the Bible tells you is this: God is a living God, brooding and talking with men, inspiring them. If to-day any man in the Christian Church was to say God did not answer prayer the whole Church would look askance at him. Yet the doctrine that God communes directly with men is more frequently taught in the Bible than the doctrine that He answers prayer.

"Go into a college museum, and you will see a collection of arrowheads. They are the signs that the Indians were once in our country. So of the Bible; they say to the prodigal that it is the evidence that God was once here, but now He has gone. He once lived, but He is not here now in New-York.

"I don't wonder they don't think New-York is the Holy Land, but, on the whole, it is not much worse than was Jerusalem.

"God spoke as truly to the heart of John G. Whittier, the poet, as to Isaiah. In the same way, do you ask? I answer that I don't know how God spoke to Isaiah or to Whittier. I don't know exactly how He speaks to me. But God reveals Himself continually to man.

"It is not 'God was in the world,' but 'God is in the world.' If any man, therefore, holds up the Creed to you he is offering you hardtack for bread. Don't take it. If he holds up the Bible to you, he is misinterpreting the Bible. It is a heresy, though it is not labeled as such. His Creed is the guide book to the Bible. Never take a creed or the Bible in place of God.

"You could not have anything more explicitly explained in the Bible than the fact that God is now constantly in communion with man. Men say inspiration ended with the canons of the Old Testament. That is expressly repudiated by the New Testament. Enoch walks the world to-day, and God is with him. I call you to God, and not to a creed.

"And, finally, the ecclesiastic stands by the prodigal son, and points him to the Church as the substitute for the Father. Of course, I do not object to the Church, or I would not be a member of it. What I do object to is the doctrine that the Church is the representative of God in the world.

"What is the Church? As I understand it, the Church is the great unorganized, undefined body of men that have God in their hearts. The Christian Church consists of the men who have Christ as revealed in their hearts. That is the best Church, because it is the truest.

"If the Church has not God in its midst it is worse than useless. The Church is not a witness of an absented God, but the witness of a God present, here and now.

"So I call you to arise and go to your Father. I call the little children here to arise and go to their Father. They cannot comprehend the Creed. They cannot understand the Bible—they need not. They understand better than us that God is in the conscience. I call you, little children, to go to your Father.

"I like to see you flock to this church, but I don't call you to the church. I call you to your Father.

"The mount of God is not Sinai, but the Beatitudes. You and I may go up there, and stand face to face with God and talk to him.

"Mothers, with your children, I call you to come to your Father. How can you, with these little souls in your care, fail to heed the call.

"Old men, that draw near to the confines of eternity, come, come to your Father. If the Book will help you, take the Book, but come to your Father. You know the far country is not satisfying. Come, come. All the aspirations in your soul summon you with whisperings to come. Come. Don't wait for death. Don't think back across the centuries to Christ. He is here, now. The far country, says Augustine, is the forgetfulness of God."

CHRIST LEFT NO CREED.

Dr. Newton Deplores the Complexity of Our Modern Beliefs.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, in his sermon yesterday morning deplored the complexity of modern religious creeds. He compared the simplicity of Christ's faith with the religious dogmas by which men strive to fix and explain matters that are wholly beyond them.

"Christ's creed," Dr. Newton said, "can be summed up in two words, 'Our Father,' whereas Thirty-nine Articles are used in an attempt to explain our faith."

Dr. Newton, before beginning his sermon, announced that the morning collection would be for the Summer Home. "It is never my custom," he said, "to plead with you about giving for any charitable object. This charity certainly needs no appeal whatever. Every father and mother must be necessarily in full sympathy with anything that is going to benefit sick and helpless children. The cause is one that touches the heart of every man who loves his fellow-men. The home needs at least $5,000 for carrying on its worthy mission the coming Summer."

There was a large congregation present, and its contribution to the funds for the Summer Home was a generous one.

Dr. Newton chose for his text the two first words of the Lord's Prayer, "Our Father," Matthew vi., 9.

"The creed of Jesus, strictly speaking, is no creed at all," Dr. Newton said. "Throughout His entire ministry you do not find Jesus anywhere formulating a creed. He made no attempt to formulate a creed. He did leave a prayer, however, of highest aspiration, that embodies the principles of His faith. Every one at that great Convention of Religions at Chicago, no matter what his race was or what his religious creed was, could unite earnestly in that prayer that Jesus left to us.

"Christ did not leave us a Lord's creed. Now, can it be that the Church of Jesus Christ has so far mistaken its ability as to attempt to supply such a creed when Christ, the head of the Church, went without one? Christ gave no authority for the establishment of creeds. Indeed, in His teachings we find authority for no authoritativeness in this matter.

"Who are making the mistakes? Surely with Christ the matter of faith was of supreme importance. It is always easy to recognize the true ring of Christ's principles. We find no difficulty in stripping from His utterances the drapery peculiar to the diction of His time, and behind it we find the simple truth.

"Jesus stood in the same world in which we stand to-day, and looked out on about the same things we look upon. He was confronted, too, with the same problems. What did Christ think of the power of the universe? He thought it one. He saw it constantly changing its mark in flower, in fruit, in all the phases it assumes, yet to Him it was always one. True to tradition, He saw one nature and one man worshipping one Father. Everything to Jesus was a force drawing toward one Father.

"In this force He saw more than mere power, more than law. He saw in it the ideal of all man's aspirations, and back of all, Divine goodness. He saw in God the supreme and eternal character that He found mirrored in his own life.

"Christ saw God as light without one trace of darkness. Looking from the mount He saw the sun eating up every fog, and leaving all the atmosphere pure and clear. Jesus put all this into one name—'Our Father.'

"The next question for us to consider is, What did Jesus think of man?

"He recognized in God the Father, and so in man God's children. He saw nothing material in them, such as one might gather and mix cunningly in crucibles. He saw in them a spiritual being, endowed with Divine attributes, and therefore by nature good.

"Jesus spoke to us about sin in the wonderful parable of the Prodigal Son. In that He told all. We are the sinful child returning to his Father, and receiving his Father's forgiveness. We stand side by side with the Father. What matters it if He walk on the mountain tops and we in the valley, so long as He holds us by the hand.

"Jesus saw the only possible destiny, the washing out of sin, restoration, and reconciliation, and the coming up to God at last. In this I have already touched upon the other question, What did Christ think of man's destiny?

"Jesus saw the only possible destiny. He saw that being of the Father man could not die. His life would be co-existent with the life of the Father, being endowed with His very being.

"I have no d. t Christ struggled with these problems just as thinking men do now. He thought it all out, and back of everything He saw the Heavenly Father, and He has put everything into two words. In them He has embraced His entire creed 'Our Father.'

"How strangely brief this summary is when compared to the Thirty-nine Articles of Faith. There is a lump of pure gold contained in the two words of Jesus that is infinitely better than whole barrels of lead. Are not, indeed, the two or three chestnuts contained in one chestnut burr far better than barrels of empty burrs?

"We ought to simplify our creeds. They are always garrulous and reticent about nothing, and endeavoring to explain that which lies beyond our comprehension. Christ's creed was simple, just as all essential truths are simple. The very moment you touch creeds you must go beyond the essential creed of Jesus. That creed meets all our needs. There is no energy wasted in ecclesiastical dogmas.

"Cannot you be content with this creed? Certainly, faith is beyond and above everything else."

HUMBUG IN CHURCH AND SOCIETY

Dr. Parkhurst Asks Young Women What They Do With Their Time.

Dr. Parkhurst preached a doctrinal sermon in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning on giving oneself wholly to the Lord. He declared that it was not presumably that his church was an exception to the rule that there were great quantities of humbug in society and in the Church. He took for his text Mark i., 18: "And straightway they foresook their nets and followed Him." He said, in part:

"I have undertaken to speak this morning in all kindness and gentleness of spirit, but in the use of words that are as distinct and direct as any that I know how to use to the young people among us who are not Christians. All churchgoers are not Christians, and all Christians are not churchgoers. You cannot be a Christian man or woman without being what Christ was.

"I preach a sermon and wonder if it will not help to make the Madison Square Church popular. Now that is devilish and not Christly. There is not an atom of Christ in it. The sermon might be as full of Gospel facts as the Epistles of St. John and yet be Satanic in its whole genius and impulse.

"Christ is our model. He is the Christian. Christianity that is different from Him is a counterfeit and a mockery. And I shall have to say that society, our homes, our pulpits, and our pews are full of inexpensive counterfeit. Men and women are trying to give themselves in such a way as not to involve the surrender of what they are pleased to call theirs. And there are great qualities of humbug in society and in the Church, and it is not presumable that this church is an exception to the rule."

The Doctor said that when a man gave up his whole heart, his bonds, buildings, and dollars are bound to go along with it. We should give up the last shred of our brains, he declared, the last drop of blood, and the last penny in our purses to the cause of Christ. In conclusion he said:

"A single illustration more, and that in half a dozen sentences addressed in particular to the young women of this congregation and to those of them more particularly who are in the midst of affluent, or at least comfortable, circumstances in such a degree as to be mistresses of their own plans and occupations. This illustration, too, is employed, not so much for the sake of the class that it is especially addressed to, as for the purpose of familiarizing us still more intimately with the one principle with which our whole matter is underlaid. To these young women, then permit me to say: 'What are you doing with your time? Except, perhaps, just at this season, during the few weeks preceding Easter, your days, particularly your afternoons and evenings, are crowded, with what?'

"The only intention of this kind of question is to lead your minds to the reflection that if your Christianity is of the type of Christ's Christianity, your have surrendered all claim to your time and are treating the time that is on your hands, not as the channel through which you are trying to import the largest possible amount of comfort, but as the channel through which you are trying to export the largest possible amount of comfort. It is a question, not an indictment. Little personal knowledge have I of what you are doing."

Confirmed by Bishop Coleman.

The Right Rev. Layton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, preached yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, and confirmed eighteen children.

The service was read by the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, and Bishop Coleman preached to those who were confirmed from the text "Be ye, therefore, followers of God."

OPPOSED TO "PRACTICE" SERMONS

Seniors of Union Theological Seminary Protest Against Homilies to Critics—Prof. W. A. Brown Complained Of.

Senior students of the Union Theological Seminary openly rebelled last week against the "practice," or "six-minute," sermon rule, and complained of the Rev. William A. Brown, Professor of Dogmatics, because of his "desultory and inefficient teaching."

The protest against the sermon rule, and the complaint against the professor, were made to the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, President of the Faculty and Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, through a committee—J. V. Wemple, N. C. Wittemore, and E. N. Allen.

Of the questions at issue Dr. Hastings says:

"Stories in regard to the action of the senior students are exaggerated, while based on truth. I made no threat to the senior class, either openly or implied. I simply asked in a kindly way how I could recommend them as preachers if I had never heard them preach. I told them that it would put me in a painful position, and if I should not hear them they would be the first seniors whom I had not heard during the thirteen years that I have been the Dean of the seminary. When I informed the students of the Faculty's action I made no allusion to expulsion, nor did I say that graduation would be prevented should they neglect to prepare and deliver the discourses as directed. I did say that their standing when they graduated might be affected. They asked me what I would do should they disregard my direction, and I simply replied that I would mark them as being absent. Instead of there having been many protests and objections at different times against the six-minute sermon rule, there have been only two during my thirteen years' experience as Dean.

"I am grieved at the attitude the students have assumed toward Prof. Brown, as I regard him as an able teacher, and an estimable man."

The protesting and complaining students say that the obnoxious sermon rule is that they shall deliver short sermons on Biblical texts before Dr. Hastings and their classmates, and Dr. Hastings and the members of the class note what in their opinion is susceptible of improvement in vocubulary, grouping of words, pronunciation, inflection, gestures, logical coherency, and general style of delivery, and the student learns of these observations as friendly suggestions or criticisms. In this way, with forty seniors, each would deliver a sermon once every eight weeks, and be subject on each occasion to amicable censorship.

Those who object to the system say that the practice is degrading to their sacred calling, fertile in opportunities for criticism, by rivals, and unchristian and devoid of proper sactity. They held besides that a proper sermon could not be preached within the limit of time.

The rebellion came early last week, when Allen and E. J. Abbott, William Arnold, George Allan, and Nathan S. Aller were directed by Dr. Hastings to preach under the rule. They said they had no sermons, and Dr. Hastings consented to bring the matter before the Faculty. The result was, as the seniors understood Dr. Hastings, that if no sermons were preached those who departed from the rule could not be recommended after graduation to congregations while non-observance of the rule might militate against graduation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MARRYAT'S "PICAROSO" NOVEL.

JAPHET IN SEARCH OF A FATHER. By Capt. Marryat. Illustrated by Henry M. Brock. With an introduction by David Hannay. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

Uniform with their new issue of Maria Edgeworth's stories the Macmillans publish this famous adaptation of the machinery of the Spanish picarosa romance to English common life in the beginning of the present century. The period of Marryat's "Japhet" is not definitely stated. It was written in 1836, but the incidents must be imagined to occur before the introduction of the railroad and after the establishment of the two-penny post, which must have been in John Palmer's time, 1782-1800. Mr. Brock's pictures preserve the eccentric fashions of the first twenty years of the century. They are drawn with much spirit, and are generally serviceable as illustrations, though Japhet's remarkable personal beauty, of which he says so much, is not apparent in his various likenesses, and Gen. de Benyon looks too much like a New-England whaling Captain.

Mr. Hannay's introduction is lucid and informing, but is not particularly enthusiastic. He has not taken a brief for Marryat and prepared himself to defend the salt-water novelist's fame in the court of public opinion. He evidently does not claim a high rank among romancers for his hero. He contends, however, that Marryat would have been a writer if he had never been a sailor, and in that case would have begun to write earlier; but he nevertheless seems to assume that the sea stories are vastly better than this romance of the landsmen and society. He touches upon the likeness between Japhet and his faithful Timothy, and "the unchanging Galan and Graciosa of Spanish genteel comedy," "Don Juan and Sganarelle, Tom Jones and Partridge, Roderick Random and Strap and many another hero and 'Charles, his friend,'" and he says a good word for Carbonnell, Atkinson, Cophagus, Melchior, and Nattee. Of the incidents he remarks:

They are entertaining to read, but not to read about. The critic can do little more in such a case than say whether this author has been fairly successful in dealing with the materials which have been the common stock of story-tellers from the day of the Greek romances. Marryat has done not as well as some, but better than many.

And then, after the long-customary complimentary notice of Aramathea Judd, the queer young woman who set up as a prophetess and developed a taste for rum, who figures in two of the early chapters of "Japhet," Mr. Hannay lays down his pen. His heart was clearly not in his work, at least not in "Japhet," and he did not even take the trouble to revise his proofs, so that Partridge is printed Partridae, Sganarelle Snagarelle, and Nattee Netta. This is a dispiriting beginning.

Yet the reading of "Japhet in Search of a Father," in this handsome new shape, is as pleasing an occupation for the leisure hour as we have found in many a day. It would be expecting too much to look for a renewal of the delight that the book afforded in one's boyhood. The mature reader is apt to be more critical than usual when he reverts to the old stories that charmed his youth. But "Japhet" bears the test very well. The interest is well sustained, for the movement never flags, at least not until the last third of the book, when Marryat began slowly to point a moral with which to adorn his tale.

That this was essential cannot be denied. Until Page 244, (of the present edition,) Japhet is a conceited young scoundrel. His success has been prodigious, yet generosity is his only palpable virtue. He is vain and dishonest. He has interested us, but we have admired him only for his courage and his ready wit. He belongs to the genus of unprincipled adventurers. He talks of his conscience, but his faith in it is a part of his vanity; it seems to the reader an unknown quantity. He is proud because he is not a blackmailer and that he has wit enough to elude the law. When he escapes from the cellar in Ireland, with the knowledge that Fleta is the daughter of Sir William de Clare and heir to his estate, he also knows that his own father's name is de Benyon, and that the means are at hand to prove his origin. The astute reader can account in no other way for the discovery of the de Benyon packet among the papers of the deceased aunt of Mr. Cophagus. Indeed, the sudden announcement of the humble little Smithfield apothecary's relationship to the aristocracy is clearly a strong note of preparation.

But Marryat had surely overstepped himself, or else tardily resolved to give a moral tone to his book. His hero must have great reverses, must suffer poverty and shame, and be brought to repentance. Consequently, when aJphet returns to London, his best friend, Harcourt, who advised him to deny the stories current about his supposititious great fortune, cuts his acquaintance—the amiable Harcourt, who both before and after that occurrence is the most sentimentally honorable of men. Consequently, Japhet gambles away his property and is snubbed by Windermear and Masterton, the latter of whom sneers at him for fancying himself related to the de Benyons, when Masterton himself suggested the relationship.

It was, seemingly, a difficult task for Marryat to get over the difficulties in his way in this intermediate part of his narrative, but having accomplished it, he soon recovered his old swing, and incident follows incident in brave succession, while the dénouement is ingenious and interesting. Japhet's morals are certainly improved under the ministrations of the pretty Quakeress, whose development into the best-dressed woman in London society is pleasantly described.

The style is never good, but the narrative is always full of spirit. It is amusing to note how little attention Marryat paid to details. The work must have been done at hot speed, for "Midshipman Easy," "The Pirate," and "The Three Cutlers" were published in the same year as "Japhet." The careful reader is naturally annoyed when the gentleman for whom the letter addressed to "J. N." was intended turns out to be Mr. Estcourt; when Timothy's account of his experiences with the murderous gypsy is muddled out of all coherency; when Gen. de Benyon is named first William and then Edmund; when Bill Ogle becomes Benjamin Ogle in one short page, and, worst of all, when the immortal weaver of Athens is called in a chapter heading "William Bottom." But those are all trifles that do not greatly mar a sprightly story that never was meant to be taken very seriously.

STORY OF A MUSHROOM REPUBLIC

A MAN OF MARK. By Anthony Hope. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Anthony Hope continues to produce fanciful and exhilarating narratives with wonderful rapidity and well-sustained skill. In "A Man of Mark" he is as inventive and interesting as he was in "The Indiscretions of a Duchess." The scene is laid in the City of Whittingham, at the mouth of the Marcus River, "on the coast of South America, rather to the north." Whittingham is the capital of the republic of Aurelataland, the territory of which was almost as big as Yorkshire. It was founded in 1871, and its President, except for the few days of a political interregnum in 1884, from first to last was Marcus W. Whittingham, a native of Virginia. He is the "man of mark," a shifty, resourceful, determined, plump, middle-aged adventurer.

The population comprised renegade English and Americans, Spaniards, and half-breeds, generally disreputable, though here and there ordinary intelligence and probity were found combined in one individual, as in the case of Don Antonio, the Minister of Finance; his daughter, little Johnny Carr, a stolid young Englishman, who always did his duty, and one Jones, a bank clerk. But these were but a few grains of wheat.

"A Man of Mark" is a tale of rascality made amusing. Mr. Hope tells his preposterous yarn with a grave face, and you follow him seriously. He is very particular about details. You learn all about the architecture of Whittingham, its streets, its distances. You learn, also, the state of its finances. It was always bankrupt.

The youthful hero is Jack Martin, manager of a branch of an English bank, a fellow with an easy conscience. The heroine is "the signorina," otherwise Miss Christina Nugent, who had gone there as a member of an operatic troupe from the United States, and remained, in company with an elderly, dubious, and voiceless aunt. The pecuniary relations of President Whittingham and Mr. Martin soon became peculiar. In fact, the President had all the bank's reserve fund locked up in his own safe in the "Golden House." Moreover, the President wanted to marry "the signorina"; so did Mr. Martin, and so, also, did Col. McGregor, Commander in Chief of the discontented and unpaid army. As for "the signorina," she was undecided. She was not a sentimental girl—by nature. Hence the great revolution of 1884, and the exciting recapture of the Government and "the signorina" by Whittingham a few days later.

Mr. Hope is much more entertaining in this sort of thing than in his juggernaut tale of London social life, or even in his "Dolly Dialogues." It is original, piquant, and once in a while, even thrilling.

BOOKS OF A WEEK

—No book of late has been more read or talked about in Europe than "Degeneration," by Max Nordau. Translated from the second German edition, it is among the most recent publications of D. Appleton & Co. The volume is dedicated to Prof. Caesar Lombroso. The Italian professor, it may be borne in mind, was the first of late years to dwell particularly on what he deemed to be "the degenerates." Max Nordau sees decadence in literature, music, painting, and in everything. The author investigates the causes of decline, and particularly such psycho-physiological demerits as he believes may account for this universal degeneracy. Believing that he is the discoverer of a new light, the author deems it his duty no longer to withhold his book. Lombroso, then, he takes, as far as conduct goes, as his model, for though, as he writes, the Italian professor may have been roundly abused, Max Nordau would imitate his smiling serenity, "indifferent to ingratitude, insult, and misunderstanding."

—The Messrs. Dent of London and Macmillan & Co. of New-York have ready in their charming series of old English novels Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," which fills three volumes and makes as pretty a set of three as one could wish. George A. Aitken has edited the work, writing an extended preface, which discloses his intimate acquaintance with the contemporary history of the story. We should fancy this might prove as popular as any work yet issued in a series that embraces "Tom Jones" and "Pride and Prejudice."

—Harper & Brothers publish the fourth and last volume of the illustrated edition of Green's "Short History of the English People." It takes us from the middle of the seventeenth century to the present time, thus including for the American reader at least the most absorbing and interesting period of the history of the Queen's empire. Thus copiously illustrated in a scholarly manner, the work possesses great attractiveness. There is a map in color, and comprehensive indexes enable the reader readily to find desired information.

—To Bohn's Novelists' Library (Macmillan) have been added two of Smollett's famous tales—"Peregrine Pickle" and "Roderick Random," the former in two volumes, the latter in one. Type and paper are both good, and the cover, in blue and gold, quite pleasing. Cruikshank's illustrations are reproduced in both works.

—Lafcadio Hearn has written another book on Japan. Its title is "Out of the East," and his publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., send it forth in covers appropriately beautiful. Mr. Hearn's studies of Japanese life and character and his word pictures of Japanese scenery are quite unlike anything else to be found in the vast and rapidly-growing literature relating to this strange, lovely land. The excellence of his work is absolute, not relative; its charm is as peculiar as it is potent, and whether or not one believes all that Mr. Hearn says makes no difference in the pleasure his books give. "Out of the East" is worthy of the author who wrote the "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan." That is commendation sufficiently high.

—A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago have added St. Pierre's "Paul and Virginia" to their attractive series called Laurel-Crowned Tales, in which are now embraced "Rasselar," "Picciola," "The Vicar of Wakefield," and other works. This is a new translation of the masterpiece, made by Melville B. Anderson, who also contributes a biographical and critical introduction. For every-day use there could not be a better edition.

—From Houghton, Mifflin & Co. comes thus early the year's revised edition of "A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe." This is the twenty-fourth annual edition of the work, so that it has served almost a generation of travelers. While bringing the work up to its present excellence year by year, the editor has made sixteen trips to Europe, eleven of them having been made within the past twelve years.

—The Dryburgh edition of the Waverley novels (Macmillan) having been completed, we have now in the same style of paper, printing, and binding Scott's poetical works, selected and edited, with an introduction and notes, by Andrew Lang. Mr. Lang's introduction is "a brief attempt at an estimate of Scott's character and genius."

LITERARY NOTES.

—A new volume will soon be added to the American History Series of the Scribners. It has been written by Gen. Francis A. Walker, and, under the title, "The Making of the Nation," deals with the period from the close of the Revolution to the end of the second administration of Madison.

—Jules Marcou, who writes the book entitled "Louis Agassiz; His Life, Letters and Works," which Macmillan & Co. announce, is the last surviving European Nationalist who came to this country with Agassiz, and was closely associated with him as pupil, assistant, and friend.

—The new translation of Balzac which George Saintsbury is to supervise and edit will be published by the Messrs. Dent of London and Macmillan & Co. of New-York.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue very soon Mrs. Helen Choate Prince's "Story of Christine Rochefort." Mrs. Prince is a granddaughter of Rufus Choate.

—Henry Norman's book on "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" is an effort to "cast the horoscope of the Far East, mingling travel and studies, adventure and information, tales and statistics, fancy and fact." Four maps will be printed and sixty illustrations.

—The Scribners have in hand a revised and enlarged edition of Mr. Dana's "How to Know the Wild Flowers." An entirely new set of plates will be used, and there will be fifty-two new illustrations. About fifty additional flowers will be described.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. will issue this Spring "British and European Butterflies and Moths," in which is given a complete list, with over 1,000 colored illustrations. The book is a large octavo.

—A story of Italian life, which Marion Crawford has written for an English illustrated newspaper, is called "Adam Johnson's Son." Amalfi is the scene of it, and it will be issued serially, with many illustrations.

—"Butterflies; a Tale According to Nature," is the title of a Kentucky story which James Lane Allen has recently been writing. It is the largest work he has written, but it is not long—about 40,000 words.

—Mrs. Burton Harrison will write for The Bookman an account of her last Summer's visit to Anne Thackeray Ritchie. The article contains some interesting facts about Thackeray and "Henry Esmond."

—The death of Frederick Douglass has called new attention to "The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," published in 1892, by De Wolfe, Fiske & Co. of Boston. It contains Douglass's defense of his action in regard to the Mole St. Nicolas, which led to his recall from Haiti.

—It is said in The Bookman for March that one gentleman in Boston has disposed of the first volume of the "Chap Book" for $6, and another has sold a copy of the first number for $7.50.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ON THE EVE. A Novel. By Ivan Turgenev. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

STUDIES IN AMERICAN EDUCATION. By Albert Bushnell Hart. Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES. By C. de Varigny. Translated from the French by Arabella Ward. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead, & Co.

DEGENERATION. By Max Nordan. Translated from the second edition of the German work. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

MAJESTY. A Novel. By Louis Couperus. Translated by A. Teixelra de Mattos and Ernest Dawson. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

LEX FORI; or, How to Prevent Vote-Selling, Tax Dodging, and Money Cornering. By Thomas J. Sandford. 12mo. New-York. 1895.

A STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE UPON ORIGINAL PLANS. Prepared by more than 200 specialists and other scholars under the supervision of Isaac K. Funk, D. D., Editor in Chief; Francis A. March, Consulting Editor; Daniel S. Gregory, D. D., Managing Editor. Vol II., M to Z. Folio. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE ARMENIAN CRISIS IN TURKEY. The Massacre of 1894; Its Antecedents and Significance. By Frederic Davis Greene. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

POETICAL WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart. Selected and edited, with Introduction and notes, by Andrew Lang. Two volumes. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25 per volume.

ON A FALSE CHARGE. A Novel. By Seward W. Hopkins. With illustrations by Hugh M. Eaton. 12mo. New-York: Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.

THE FREE-TRADE STRUGGLE IN ENGLAND. By M. M. Trumbull. 12mo. Second edition. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 25 cents.

THE IDIOT. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

THE PRINCESS ALINE. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by C. D. Gibson. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE PARABLES BY THE LAKE. By W. H. Thomson, LL. D. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. By J. R. Green. Illustrated. Edited by Mrs. J. R. Green and Miss Kate Norgate. Vol. IV. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $5.

FOUR AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES. Illustrated. Large 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $3.50.

POEMS, (Second Edition,) AND LATER POEMS. By Edward Octavus Flagg. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

SADLIER'S CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAC, and ORDO. For the Year of Our Lord 1895. Issued quarterly. 12mo. New-York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

ELEMENTS OF INDUCTIVE LOGIC. By Noah K. Davis, LL. D. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

125—Henderson vs. Steamship City of St. Augustine. 126—St. Augustine Steamship Company vs. Henderson. 124—Miller vs. O'Brien. 123—Swift vs. Eames Vacuum Brake Company. 115—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. Ferryboat Princeton. 132—Sawyer vs. Cleveland Iron Company. 133—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Blessing. 135—Edison Electric Light Company vs. Stafford. 136—Killien vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 138—United States vs. Harden.

Motions.—1—United States vs. Rosenwald. 2—Phillips vs. Steamship Energia. 3—Brauer vs. Campania Navigacion La Flecha. 4—Calderon vs. Atlas Steamship Company. 5—Davis vs. Wakelee. 6—Davis vs. Cornwell. 7—Davis vs. Wakelee. 8—Davis vs. Cornwall. 9—New-York Air Brake Company vs. Westinghouse Air Brake Company. 10—Wuppermann vs. steamship Caribe Prince. 11—Cadmas vs. same. 12—Middleton vs. same. 13—Gillespie vs. same. 14—Burrill vs. Crossman. 15—Puttle vs. Claflin. 16—United States vs. Rosenwald. 17—Riker vs. The Elberon. 18—Brauer vs. Campania Navagacion La Flecha. 19—Hammond vs. Crawford.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

87—Appleton vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company. 88—Chapman Derrick and Wreck Company vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 16—Acti Antonio Lamrana vs. Howes. 105—Mecke vs. Steamship A. Lambana. 64—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamship E. Dorado and Tug Florence. 21—Thames Towboat Company vs. Schooner W. S. Jordan. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris & C. Dredging Company. 60—Connel vs. Tug C. R. Stone. 76—Bloodgood vs. Scow Mayflower. 41—Mell vs. Canalboat H. H. Baker. 42—Mell vs. Canalboat J. H. Root. 43—Mell vs. Canalboat Jennie and Carrie.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Slattery vs. The Mayor, &c. 2—Owl Cigar Compauy vs. Van Volkenburgh. 3—Same vs. Bagg. 4—Bogert vs. Johnston.

Class II.—5—Bertram vs. Wells.

Class III.—6—Putnam vs. Elsehele.

Class IV.—7—King vs. Publishers Commercial Union. 8—National Bank of Corry vs. Taylor. 9—Feira vs. Taylor. 10—Just vs. Just.

Class VI.—11—Matter of Prockert.

Class VII.—12—Deering vs. Fitch. 13—Cashman vs. Fitch. 14—Rollins vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 15—Third National Bank vs. Upton.

Class VIII.—16—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Foster. 17—Goode vs. Brown. 18—Fossette vs. Brown. 19—Brown vs. Stevens. 20—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 21—Latham vs. Tilden. 22—Schecker vs. Moolsey. 23—Gager vs. McLean. 24—Catlin vs. McLean. 25—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 26—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce. 27—Voisen vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. 28—Grimes vs. Culver. 29—Platt vs. Garland. 30—Rinaldo vs. Cowen. 31—Hulings vs. Crosby. 32—Deckerman vs. Bushnell. 33—Sypher vs. Jones. 34—Colwell vs. Colwell. 35—Johnson vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company. 36—Tradesmen's Bank vs. Young. 37—Gibson Company vs. Allison. 38—People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank. 39—Goldberg vs. The Mayor, &c. 40—Rosenfeld vs. Philipp. 41—Chu Pawn vs. Irwin. 42—Lewis vs. Johnston. 43—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 44—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 45—Matter of Chatham National Bank. 46—Mott vs. Mott. 47—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. McLaughlin. 48—Pelletier vs. Huerstel. 49—Curtis vs. Lawrence. 50—Havana and Key West Cigar Company vs. McDermott. 51—General Electric Company vs. Watertown Steam Railway Company. 52—General Electric Company vs. Thompson. 53—Picken vs. Rider. 54—Noetzelmann vs. Ring. 55—Pfeiffer vs. Pfeiffer. 56—Partridge vs. Rivers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Demurrers.—226—Rice vs. Geoghan. 229—Gecko vs. Rinschler.

Divorce.—2480—McGee vs. McGee. 1997—Phillips vs. Phillips. 2675—Moncrieffe vs. Moncrieffe. 2677—O'Brien vs. O'Brien. 2679—Kinchefsky vs. Kinchefsky. 2681—O'Connell vs. O'Connell. 2759—Alten vs. Alten. 2670—Zinsler vs. Zinsler. 2761—Unger vs. Unger. 2765—Burchsted vs. Burchsted. 2767—Swanson vs. Swanson.

Law and Fact.—2637—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 1981—Constable vs. Hardenbergh. 2065—Hardenbergh vs. Hardenbergh. 2080—Butler vs. Weeks. 2146—Manhofer vs. Mittnacht. 2079—Armanino vs. Fassano. 2153—Korn vs. Korn. 2209—Rau vs. Bernhold. 2219—De Tenouveave vs. McKinlay. 2245—Kenney vs. Monahan. 2249—Kapff vs. Bernhold. 2280—Federgreen vs. Blanner. 2655—People ex rel. American Flag Company vs. Barker. 2117—Hall vs. Ocean and Seneca Consolidated Mining Company. 1018—Levy vs. Brooks. 2080—American Soda Fountain Company vs. Farragut Fire Insurance Company. 2082—Simpson vs. Walter.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:30.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Fatal Card.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11:00 A. M.—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture. 8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Shaughraun.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—2:00—Burglar's Reception and Plot and Passion. 8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Ups and Downs of Life. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Lady Clancarty.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Otho Gelaeut.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—11:00 A. M.—Lecture by Max O'Rell. 8:15—An Ideal Husband.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:00—Die Meistersinger.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
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A New Church for Arlington, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—The Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church, Arlington, N. J., will erect a new church, Romanesque in style, at a cost of $15,000. The dimensions will be 100 by 70, and the material will be brick, stone, and terra cotta. The plans, which were prepared by George Palliser of New-York, call for the latest improvements and fittings.

Newark's Charter Election.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—The Common Council has adopted the resolution giving public notice of the charter election April 9. Five Board of Works Commissioners are to be elected, two for one year, two for two years, and one for three years.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	44	25	8:30 P. M.	54	40
6 A. M.	43	25	6 P. M.	52	31
9 A. M.	48	27	9 P. M.	47	32
12 M.	54	33	12 P. M.	46	29

Average temperature yesterday.....30⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 48½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34 1-3

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE RAINES BALLOT BILL.

The bill making amendments to the election law for the purpose of providing for the blanket ballot, which was originally introduced in the Senate on the first day of the session by Mr. Raines, has been sent to the Judiciary Committee of that body for the third time, and there will be an opportunity this week for giving it the attention which it has not thus far received from those most interested in the subject. It is expected that a public hearing will be given, and that the bill prepared in behalf of the Good Government Clubs of this city will be submitted.

It does not seem to us desirable to displace the pending measure with one radically different, but its provisions should be very carefully scrutinized. It provides for what is called the party column arrangement of candidates, with emblems as well as party names to designate the different tickets. This has been made familiar by discussion in the past. Its essential feature is that it enables the voter to cast his ballot for any straight ticket by making a single cross within a circle at its head, or to vote for separate candidates upon different tickets by placing a cross in a blank space opposite to each name. It is the simplest and easiest method, so far as "straight" voting is concerned. The ballot would have an additional column with the spaces for candidates' names left blank, so that the elector might vote for any person not officially nominated, if he desired, by writing the name in the proper place.

We understand that the bill favored by the City Club and the Council of Good Government Clubs provides for the alphabetical arrangement known as the Massachusetts plan. This would require the marking of each name separately in all cases, and even if small devices were used before each name it would be confusing. For a person who could not read the names of candidates and the designations of offices, it seems to us that it would be impracticable, and therefore of doubtful validity in this State, where there is no educational qualification for the suffrage.

The Raines bill contains one provision for the benefit of illiterate voters which seems to us to be dangerous, and not to be justified by any Constitutional necessity. In addition to allowing assistance in the voting booth to the physically disabled, it provides that any person entitled to vote may at the time of registration make oath that he is "unable to write by reason of illiteracy," and at the election he "may choose some person to enter the booth with him to assist him in preparing his ballots." This is a provision for the practically non-existent class of "independent illiterates," and would enable any voter who could not write, or who took the chance of swearing that he could not write, to have some one else mark his ballot for him, whether in point of fact he wished to vote independently or not.

It is quite obvious that this would open the door to an indefinite amount of corruption at the polls. The only plea on which it can be defended is that in no other way can the illiterate voter be enabled to vote for a candidate whose name is not printed on the official ballot. By means of a sample ballot previously marked he might be able to scatter his vote among the candidates whose names were printed on the ballot, but it would not enable him to vote for others by writing names in the blank spaces. Such a process would only be throwing his vote away, while the provision for it would plainly open the way for settling it.

Considering the liberal provision made for nominations, not only by parties, but by independent bodies of citizens; considering that voting for candidates whose names were not on the printed official ballot would be absolutely futile for any legitimate exercise of the right of suffrage, and considering the unlikelihood of any one desiring to do so for any justifiable reason, whether illiterate or not, we do not believe that any such provision is necessary to the validity of the law. If the maxim "de minimis non curat lex" has any application to the case, it is certainly not necessary, and it is quite certain that while such a provision could not serve any good purpose it could serve a very bad one.

A NEW CANAL ROUTE.

The Engineering News publishes a map of a new route for an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, said to have been discovered by Mr. Gustavus A. Karweise. This route deserves attention because of the low cost for which, it is asserted, a canal on the line of it can be constructed. The route is at the lower end of the isthmus, the eastern entrance being on the shore of the Gulf of Darien, about twenty miles north of the mouth of the Atrato River. The western part of the canal would be the Tuyra River, which empties into San Miquel Bay.

According to the description furnished by Mr. Karweise, there would be free navigation for about eleven miles on the western side, up the bay and the Tuyra River. The canal proper would follow the course of the Javiesa River (a tributary of the Tuyra) and the Javiesa Valley, eastward, up to the main ridge of the Cordilleras, where a tunnel about two miles long would be made. The summit of the Cordilleras is 1,180 feet above the sea level at that point. From the eastern end of the tunnel the distance to the ocean is about five miles, and for half of this the canal route would coincide with the course of the River Tolo.

There would be two tidal locks, one on each side of the tunnel, and the distance between them would be 28 5-8 miles. Mr. Karweise's estimate of cost is $48,000,000, of which $11,000,000 is set aside for the tunnel, although certain contractors, he says, think this part of the work can be done for $8,000,000. He asserts that he has been investigating the subject of Darien canal routes for the last twenty-eight years, and that he has made eight instrumental surveys of the line in question. Further examination, he admits, would be required before exact estimates of cost could be made. Owing to lack of additional information, The Engineering News publishes the map and Mr. Karweise's description with all due reserve, merely "for what they are worth," and as a contribution to interoceanic canal literature, but the project seems to deserve examination.

THE CASE OF CAPT. CROSS.

The effect of the decision of the General Term in the case of Police Captain Cross is to reinstate the dismissed officer and to rebuke the Commissioners who dismissed him without cause or for insufficient cause. The case against this Captain, as it was developed before the Lexow committee, was very weak. When the Police Commissioners had done with it, it was very much weaker. There can be no doubt, in the mind of anybody who has carefully followed the investigations by the Lexow committee, and the subsequent and consequent action of the Commissioners, that the reinstatement of Capt. Cross was absolutely imperative upon the General Term or upon any other tribunal that was bound and competent to do justice according to law.

Of course, everybody in New-York remembers how freely it was said last year that the Police Commissioners would not venture to dismiss Captains who were accused before the Lexow committee, even on the clearest and strongest evidence, of having taken bribes. That is to say, the Police Commission, being part of the "system," and, according to the universal belief, particeps criminis with the bribe-taking Captains, would not dare to dismiss the bribe-taking Captains, lest the bribe-taking Captains should "squeal." The Times at the time pointed out that a middle course was possible to the Commissioners. It was really not open to them to acquit a Police Captain who was arraigned before them on evidence taken by the Lexow committee, whether the evidence was good or bad. It was open to them to make a public parade of virtue and a private arrangement with vice. They might have said to an accused Police Captain that, as a man of the world and an experienced policeman, he must see that, in the existing state of public opinion, they had no choice but to dismiss him, but that they would be careful to commit so many errors in the process that any court before which the matter might subsequently be brought would have no choice but to reinstate him. One Police Captain whom they dismissed did not get this "tip" in time. He breathed out threatenings and slaughter to the evening papers, darkly intimating how he was going to expose his judges, but the next day he not only avowed that he had no doubt that his judges had acted conscientiously, and that he must appeal to the courts, but denied his own utterances of the day before. To the experienced this was conclusive proof that he had been reasoned with in the meantime. Of course, with the best intentions all around, arrangements of this nature must occasionally miscarry. They did actually miscarry in the case of the Captain just quoted. In his case the Court decided that the errors committed by his friendly judges did not suffice to invalidate his dismissal; and the Captain is still out of the force, with a very fair chance of going to Sing Sing.

But this accident does not invalidate what is evidently the rule, and that is that the Police Captains inculpated by testimony before the Lexow committee, on good or bad testimony, were dismissed by the Police Commissioners without regard to the merits of their cases, or the law, or the evidence, with the expectation that they would be reinstated at once by any court of justice to whom these preposterous proceedings were submitted for review. The disposition by the Police Commission of cases of alleged bribery of policemen leaves the policemen morally, and, as it appears from the decision of the General Term, legally, exactly where they were before. But it does not leave the Police Commissioners who dismissed them without regard to law or evidence, in order to appease public opinion and save their own skins, where they were before. It leaves them in a very bad position indeed. The only Commissioner who has been appointed since the dismissal of Capt. Cross is Mr. Andrews. He is also the only Commissioner appointed by Mayor Strong. He is also the only Commissioner in whom the public has the least confidence. The other three were "in the job" of the collusive removal of Cross. The Mayor has the power of summarily removing all three and of giving Mr. Andrews three fit colleagues. Meanwhile, Lexow says that his Platt Police bills will be ready and passed early in April. Why does not the Mayor act while he has power to act? If he does not stir his stumps he will find that he has no stumps to stir.

ENGLAND AND "THE CONFERENCE."

We referred yesterday to the attitude of the French Government and the French press with reference to the bimetallic conference. It was not an attitude of indifference solely. It was rather one of distrust, touched with defiance toward England. That country was not too politely invited to set an example, which might or might not be followed, but without which nothing would be done. Undoubtedly other nations will have the same feeling with regard to England, and to Germany as well. Meanwhile, it is becoming plain that neither of these countries has any disposition to accept the challenge.

In the latest number of The Economist of London—a paper which has an excellent title to be regarded as the organ of the financial interests of England—the following comment is made upon the course of Congress:

"In this action the 'silver men' are much 'too previous.' It is at least problematical whether a further conference will be held at all, for none of the powers interested are anxious to repeat the Brussels fiasco of 1892. Before calling such a conference together, some definite propositions will require to be formulated, and at present there is no apparent disposition to take the lead. Certainly, as we pointed out last week, any proposal that has a chance of commending itself to France must involve large concessions by other powers in favor of silver, and of such there is no probability. It is doubtful, too, whether President Cleveland will think it either necessary or judicious to act upon the resolution of the committee (afterward adopted by Congress) until the propositions suggested for the consideration of the conference assume something approaching a definite shape."

In one regard The Economist proceeds on insufficient information. Our Congress has practically "formulated a definite proposition." It is that all the powers shall agree to unlimited coinage of silver at a common ratio to gold. But of course such a proposition makes a conference as impracticable as none at all. It would be promptly rejected by England and Germany, and even by France. We cannot say what our Government may see fit to do in the matter, but within the strict construction of the declarations of Congress it cannot do anything that will not be vain or that may not be ridiculous. That will not affect the views of the confirmed silver zealots, but it ought to impress the reasonable men of the country.

COMMON SENSE AND STRIKES.

In the Brooklyn investigation by the legislative committee of the general question of strikes, some very interesting points have been brought out. Saturday was given over to some extent to what may be called expert testimony on the subject of labor troubles. Mr. Depew was invited, but was in North Carolina. Judge Gaynor was subpoenaed, but had what he considered more imperative business on hand. As it was, John D. Crimmins, the well-known contractor, and T. B. Maguire of the General Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor gave some interesting statements.

Both of these gentlemen believe in arbitration. Mr. Maguire believes in compulsory arbitration and Mr. Crimmins believes that that would be better than none. Both agree, however, that voluntary arbitration would be better. Mr. Maguire had no practical suggestion as to how arbitration not compulsory could be brought about. Mr. Crimmins had. "I think," he said, "before a strike is started a fair hearing should be had. Strikes do not spring up in a day. There is always a grievance behind them, and before one is started there should be a hearing. I have found both men and masters anxious to avoid a strike, but neither wanted to give in without an outside review of the matter." As for his own experience, which is, of course, of the greatest value, Mr. Crimmins said: "I maintain that confidential relations should exist between me and my men. My men have been asked to go on strike, but before doing so they have come to me to learn how I felt about the trouble. It has been a great satisfaction to me to know that such pleasant relations exist."

Here, it seems to us, is the gist of the whole matter. "Confidential relations"—that is, such a condition of things that employers and employed have confidence in one another—must have this value that both parties can make their views, wishes, complaints, known to one another before the split has come. They do not need to get together. They have only to keep together. They do not let a grievance go on growing greater and more irritating, perhaps unconsciously to the party that can remedy or explain it. They attend to it when it arises. It is the fire extinguisher as compared to the fire engine, just as effective, a great deal more prompt, handy, and cheaper, and, beyond all, far less destructive. In comparison with such a condition as this compulsory arbitration, or municipal ownership, or any of the elaborate, difficult, and doubtful schemes which are more or less discussed by theorists in Congress or in the trades unions, are clumsy and futile to the point of ridiculousness. Nor is the condition described by Mr. Crimmins in any sense Utopian. He says that he has brought it about with his own men, and if he can do it on the large scale of his business it can be done practically on any scale.

We believe that if in any extensive industrial or labor-employing enterprise, the executive head—and there is always one—would devote himself intelligently, patiently, and with the same skill and care that he would devote to a purely material question of economy, to devising and establishing a systematic method of securing and maintaining relations of confidence with the employés, he could do it. And the success, quite apart from the moral satisfaction which it would give to any man of just and humane mind, would be of great money value. It would tend to give stability to what is now the most perplexing factor in large operations—that of labor. It would promote the efficiency of the labor employed and thus reduce its net cost, while making better wages consistent with the same profit. It is to such a practical solution of labor troubles that those interested on either side would do well to direct their study. And any experiment in that direction would have the immense advantage that it would require only the co-operation of those concerned.

EXPORTED CARPETS.

Writing about the effect of American competition upon the carpet manufacturers of England, the Yorkshire correspondent of The Wool and Cotton Reporter says: "For them to stand and watch the rolling in to our ports of carpeting made on your side is to them the opposite of pleasure; and one of the results already apparent which has come about from your competition on English soil is a cheapening of the qualities in these lines of British-made fabrics."

The quality of English Axminsters has been cheapened in order that the price may be reduced. It has recently been reported in England that a prominent manufacturer in this State is about to put on the market an Axminster which, as the result of a series of perfecting efforts, will be a little better than anything of the kind heretofore made. This does not tend to improve the condition of the English carpet trade, which, in the Kidderminster district, is suffering severely by reason of the sale of American carpets in English cities. This American competition has already caused a great reduction in the price of English Axminster makes, and the effect of this reduction has been to prostrate the Brussels carpet industry in that country.

We do not think the American manufacturers will support Judge Lawrence hereafter in demanding a prohibitory tariff duty on carpet wool, nor does it seem probable that they will ask Congress to believe that the present duties on English carpets (from 30 to 40 per cent.) are not high enough.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SIDE OF THE JAPANESE WAR.

The Japanese armies have been exceptionally and unexpectedly fortunate in the percentage of mortality due to the direct effect of engagements or to illness or to wounds received in action. It was reported while the troops were in Corea during the warm months that thousands were dying of dysentery, and at first these reports were believed, partly for the reason that this disease had for some years been a scourge in Japan. In the year 1894 there were in the empire 154,000 cases and 36,000 deaths. It seemed probable, therefore, that the mortality from this disease in the army, which was exposed to unsanitary influences, had been and would be large. But those early reports were false. They are said to have been prepared to serve Chinese interests. "We know now," wrote the correspondent of The London Times in Tokio on Jan. 4, "that disease, combined with the bullets and swords of the enemy, cost only 1,300 lives, in two armies totaling about 50,000 men and a navy of 29 ships. Never before in the history of warfare were such results achieved with so paltry an expenditure of life."

It has been suggested that the remarkable health of the troops under unfavorable conditions should be attributed to a rice diet. Dr. Baelz, a well-known German physician, who has made a careful inquiry as to the value of rice as food, holds that for men taking exercise no other food is equally sustaining and wholesome, although it tends to cause dyspepsia in persons leading a sedentary life. If he is right, the use of rice may account for the fact that the laboring classes in Japan have finely developed muscles and enjoy excellent health, while the upper classes are comparatively frail and weak.

The chief surgeon of the Japanese armies has published in a Japanese journal an open letter to the friends and relatives of the soldiers in the field, and his reports indicate a surprisingly low rate of mortality. "Among the wounded who were brought under the care of surgeons," he says, it was "only 4 per cent." It is not surprising, he remarks, that there have been many cases of sickness, "when we remember how prevalent epidemics—such as dysentery, typhus, &c.—were in Corea, and what hardships the Japanese suffered, owing to change of climate and of diet." But the mortality among the sick was very small, "only about 2.9 per cent." This is certainly an extraordinary record, and we may well believe that Surgeon General Ishiguro does not exaggerate the excellence of the medical service when he says that "the medical attention in the field is as perfect as it can well be."

There has been great progress in Japan in medicine and especially in military surgery during the last few years. The Surgeon General points out that in the Satsuma civil war the mortality among the wounded was 17 per cent., whereas in the present campaign it has been less than 4 per cent. There are with the armies 1,350 medical attendants, of whom 380 are surgeons. The Red Cross Society has 138 practitioners and nurses with the forces in the field and a much larger number in attendance upon the wounded and sick at the barrack hospitals in Japan. The largest of these barrack hospitals is at Hiroshima, where there are 56 surgeons and 501 nurses, together with 173 practitioners and nurses from the Red Cross Society. Among the nurses last mentioned are the Viscountesses Kabayama and Niire and other representatives of the Japanese nobility.

The improvement in Japanese surgery, medical practice, and general sanitation is due largely to the efforts and influence of Dr. Kitasato and other pupils of the German schools. While in Berlin Dr. Kitasato—then one of the most eminent of Prof. Koch's students, and now a prominent officer of the Japanese Board of Health—was associated with Behring in those extraordinary researches and experiments which culminated in the discovery and utilization of the diphtheria antitoxine. After his return to Japan and immediately after the beginning of the war, Kitasato investigated, in Chinese cities, the history and nature of "the plague," and discovered the characteristic bacillus of this ancient and deadly malady. The experience of the Japanese armies with respect to mortality shows that those whom Japan sent to the greatest medical, surgical, and bacteriological schools of Europe brought back with them the teachings and discoveries and practice of modern sanitary and medical science, and that the utilization of their learning by the Government has yielded results which are exceptional and extraordinarily good.

Now that the proposition to consolidate the Astor and Lenox Libraries with the Tilden Fund has been settled in the best possible of ways—ratification of the plan by all the parties in direct interest—the grave question as to where the great institution that will result should be placed comes to the front for the most earnest and serious consideration. An injudicious decision in this matter would rob New-York of no inconsiderable part of the benefits it has reason to expect from the consolidation. So far, only two sites have been suggested, the block of land on which the Lenox Library now stands and Bryant Park. The latter, with the old reservoir removed, would seem to be the better of the two. It is central and it is accessible. The city would undoubtedly consent to the park's use for such a purpose, particularly as the existing open space would be increased rather than diminished; Fifth Avenue would be beautified at the very point where it most needs improvement, and by the sale of the Lenox property, if that proves to be feasible, an immense sum would be added to the new library's available funds. As regards accessibility, there is no possible rivalry between the two. Perhaps maturer reflection and the weighing of arguments that will present themselves later may lead to a decision against Bryant Park. But until a better site is suggested it has a claim to consideration.

FINE EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

The Society of Amateur Photographers Will Open It Tuesday.

Photographers, professional as well as amateur, are interested just now in the exhibition to be given this week by the Society of Amateur Photographers, which is to be held in the rooms of the society, 111 to 115 West Thirty-eighth Street. This society is eleven years old, and has about 250 members, among whom are J. Wells Champney, Dr. John T. Nagle, and Prof. Laudy of Columbia College.

A private reception will be given to-night and the exhibition will be open to the public to-morrow evening. It will be continued until March 27.

The committee in charge of the exhibition are W. E. Johnson, Dr. J. H. Janeway, and F. M. Hale, who have managed every detail of the affair. There will be photographs of every conceivable kind and subject, and every one will be handsomely mounted and framed. Every photograph is entirely the work of the exhibitor.

The photographs will be arranged in six classes—landscapes and marine, figure subjects, architecture and interiors, hand camera and snapshot work, transparencies and lantern slides, and scientific subjects. President R. A. B. Dayton will award a special medal for the best photograph in the collection.

F. C. Beach, the first President of the society, will exhibit several fine landscapes, one being of the old wooden Macomb's Dam Bridge and another the new stone bridge.

Nelson G. Palmer has four frames called "The Holsteins," the subject being landscapes with cattle. Miss Elizabeth Aimy Slade will show a group of country children and a girl fishing in a creek from a flat-bottomed boat. D. Bergen Young will exhibit fifteen photographs, one of the Valkyrie. The Poe cottage at Fordham is the subject of a handsome photograph by Robert D. Bracklow, who has also a fine picture of the Old Point Lighthouse at Coney Island and a city scene called "A Delancey Street Outing."

The officers of the society are: President—R. A. B. Dayton; Vice President—Frank C. Elgar; Recording Secretary—Alfred P. Schoen; Corresponding Secretary—T. J. Burton; Treasurer—C. C. Roumage.

TOWED UP BY THE STEAMSHIP BANAN

The Schooner La Plata Had a Tough Experience in the South.

The Nova Scotian schooner La Plata, which sailed from Bon-Air Feb. 23, bound for Providence, R. I., arrived at this port yesterday in tow of the Steamship Banan of the New-York and Puerto Rico Line. A squall had dismasted the schooner and she was proceeding under jury rig when sighted by the Banan on March 15, 250 miles southeast of Sandy Hook.

Capt. Sloane of the La Plata said that after leaving Bon-Air the weather had been good until March 11, when it became threatening. The sea to windward suddenly became livid from the lashings of a fierce squall, and haste was made to shorten sail before it struck the schooner. The men worked with celerity, but before they could accomplish their task a rush of wind had caught the sails and the schooner was forced over until her lee scuppers were bubbling under water.

The strain proved too much for the spars, and the foremast snapped short off at the deck. It carried with it the mainmast, and the mizzen topmast followed a moment later, leaving the craft a perfect wreck aloft. Several of the crew were injured by the falling spars, but none was seriously hurt.

The squall lasted three hours, and then died away as suddenly as it had burst. The wreckage was cut adrift from the hull; the schooner was put under jury rig and proceeded on her course. Four days later the Banan was sighted. No bargain was made for towing or for salvage.

The La Plata hails from St. John, N. B. Her cargo of salt is consigned to J. W. Parker & Co., of 66 New Street, this city.

MAKES PROVISION FOR ITS PASTOR

Church of the Annunciation Will Endow Dr. Seabury's Professorship.

The Vestry of the Episcopal Church of the Annunciation, whose property was recently sold at auction to satisfy a mortgage against the church, has decided to use the money remaining from the sale to endow the professorship in the General Theological Seminary of which the Rev. Dr. William J. Seabury, rector of the church, is the present incumbent. The money remaining after the mortgage had been satisfied amounts to about $75,000.

The decision of the Vestry has caused much comment, for many laymen agree that, if the money had been given to some church to form a union with the Church of the Annunciation, one of the oldest Episcopal parishes in the city would have been saved from abandonment. The money, they say, should not have been used to provide a permanent income for the pastor.

Dr. Seabury says the Vestry has twice refused his resignation, and that five conferences with other congregations had been made with the view of consolidating, but with no result. He also suggested that the funds on hand should be used in the endowment of a chapel at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, but this also the Vestry refused to allow.

Dr. Seabury and the greater part of his congregation will attend the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

PROF. E. L. BURGESS CHOSEN

He Will Teach Natural Science to the Students of the New-York Normal College.

Prof. Edward Burgess is to fill the Chair of Natural Science at the Normal College to succeed Prof. Edward H. Day, who died in Egypt.

This decision is the result of the deliberations of the sub-committee of the Board of Education which was appointed two months ago to recommend a candidate to be indorsed by the Executive Committee. The sub-committee was composed of Commissioner Charles B. Hubbell, Chairman; President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, and Commissioners Henry A. Rogers, Thaddeus Moriarty, and Miles M. O'Brien.

Prof. Burgess was selected out of half a dozen men who were specialists, and some of whom have national reputations. One associated with the Smithsonian Institution has a reputation that is world wide.

The field of selection was not limited, and in no stage of the consideration of the merits of any candidate were either political or personal interests allowed to sway the judgment of the sub-committee. After political consideration, the number of available candidates was narrowed down to two. Prof. Burgess was selected because of his marked success in inspiring his pupils with a love of natural science, and his skill in mapping out the work of teachers.

Prof. Burgess, who is at present in charge of the Department of Natural Science at the High School in Washington, was born in New-York, and is yet a young man. He is a descendant of Chief Justice Sanford and was graduated at Hamilton College and at the State Normal School. He is a Fellow of Johns Hopkins University, and was instructor in natural science there.

He has conducted a Summer school of natural science at Martha's Vineyard, which has been largely attended by professors and tutors. The faculty of Wellesley and Vassar are among those who have indorsed him, speaking of him as one of the best men in the country for the position to which he has been chosen, which commands a salary of $4,000 a year.

It is expected that Prof. Burgess will take charge of his department in the Normal College within a couple of weeks.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S STRAIT

Money to General Board, Perhaps—Trust Funds Prolong Existence.

Owing to a ravaged treasury, the American Church Missionary Society may this week decide to turn over the money it can dispose of to the General Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, while, because of the conditions under which it holds the bulk of its trust funds, it will continue to exist as a corporation.

The Church Missionary Society was organized thirty-five years ago by opponents of the General Board of Missions, who preferred the system of voluntary association for missionary work. Bishop Burgess of Maine opposed the formation of the society as a corporation on the ground that any organization antagonistic to the General Board invited disaster.

At first the society prospered, and in one year contributions to its resources amounted to about $90,000. In 1871 an invitation to become an auxiliary of the General Board was declined by the society. Six years later, after the question of union between the board and the society had been discussed by committees appointed by both organizations, the society became an auxiliary, but "retained its charter, its organization, and its independence with regard to fields of labor and the administration of its funds." While, therefore, an auxiliary, the society has not been responsible to the board, and the annual submission of its accounts to the board has been a formality.

The general and special funds of the society amount to nearly $132,000, and the trust funds are $125,000. Nothing has yet been decided in regard to the action of the board or the missions of the society in Mexico, Haiti, South America, &c.

The shortages alleged to be due to Treasurer Oakley and General Secretary Newbold, according to the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, date back over a long period. The amount of the loss may be less than $12,600, as in one case at least there will be full restitution to the society's treasury. In other cases part of the money will be recovered.

GRAND ARMY MISSION THE BENEFICIARY

Lecture on "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison" to Provide Funds.

The Grand Army Mission may be relieved of debt and supplied with funds to continue in usefulness by a lecture which is to be delivered to-morrow night at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, by Chaplain C. C. McCabe on "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison."

Those who are managing this enterprise aim, of course, at the best financial result, and that it will be attained there is little doubt, as this list of patrons and patronesses shows: Charles P. Daly, W. Bayard Cutting, John H. Coster, Lewis B. Atterbury, George W. Burleigh, Loyall Farragut, John Hone, A. D. Juilliard, Malcolm Graham, Daniel Butterfield, James B. Ford, John Watts Kearny, Anson W. Hard, Fitz John Porter, Henry D. Nicoll, Egbert L. Viele, J. Frederick Pierson, Elias J. Herrick, Richard Grant, E. H. Denslow, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. James Lenox Banks, Sr., Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Miss M. D. Atterbury, Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. William T. Wardwell, Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Mrs. Edward Livingston, Mrs. Kilian Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Anson G. Phelps, Mrs. John H. Coster, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. J. J. Thomas, Horace Porter, John B. Ireland, A. G. Mills, George E. Sterry, George H. Sharpe, George M. Barry, R. Fulton Cutting, Thurlow Weed Barnes, John C. Barron, Eugene L. Clarkson, J. M. Cornell, John D. Archbold, John C. Jay, Thomas B. Odell, W. W. Hoppin, W. P. Prentice, Henry A. Gildersleeve, R. M. Gallaway, Julien T. Davies, John Montgomery Hare, Robert Doe, H. W. Bookstaver, Frank L. Slade, Luis F. Emilio, James Hampden Robb, John J. McCook, Stephen Merritt, Rastus S. Ransom, John A. McKim, J. S. Slocum, Clinton Wagner, Edward Haight, Frederick D. Grant, M. C. D. Borden, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks.

The Consistory of the Marble Collegiate Church gave the use of the edifice.

YOUNG ORATORS SHOW THEIR SKILL

Contest for the Grady Medal by Manhattan College Students.

An oratorical contest between representatives of the senior and junior classes of Manhattan College was held in the chapel of De La Salle Institute, West Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. The contest was for the Grady Memorial Medal, and fourteen students, of whom nine were from the senior class, were entered for the contest.

The judges were the Rev. John F. Woods, D. D., Morgan J. O'Brien, John P. Brophy, LL. D., William E.

SAGASTA CABINET RESIGNS

Gen. Campos Likely to be the Next Premier of Spain.

MADRID IN A STATE OF EXCITEMENT

The Crisis Brought About by the Rioting of the Troops and the Government's Failure to Act.

LONDON, March 17.—The United Press correspondent in Madrid telegraphs late this evening that the whole Sagasta Cabinet has resigned, and Gen. Martinez de Campos has been appointed Captain General of Madrid. Gen Campos will take command of the troops and probably will be the next Premier, as there is a general feeling that a strong hand in the Government is an imperative necessity just now.

During the final council of the Sagasta Cabinet a committee of officers went to the council room and asked for the Premier. They demanded that he suppress the Resumen, which had published reflections upon the courage of the officers' corps, and propose to Parliament severely repressive press laws. The Premier declined to make any such concessions. He reported the officers' demands to the council, and, after a brief discussion, the Ministers decided to resign. The upset was due primarily to the ill-feeling aroused between the civil and military authorities by the military raids on the newspaper offices yesterday. The present colonial complications also added to the difficulties of the Ministry.

Gen. Campos has just ordered back to their barracks all the officers who at this moment—11:15 P. M.—stand in groups in the streets. Officers of the provincial garrisons have begun telegraphing expressions of congratulation and sympathy to their comrades in the capital.

In addressing Congress last evening, during the debate on the military excesses, the Minister of War tried to palliate the conduct of the riotous officers. He accused the Spanish press of criticising the army and its Generals more severely than was customary with the press of any other country. His plea for the rioters caused a considerable disturbance in the Chamber. The reporters began murmuring when he made his first excuses, and gradually increased their protests until the President threatened to have the press gallery cleared. The reporters held a hasty consultation, then rose and left the House in a body. The editors and directors of the whole Madrid press met an hour later. Many of them are Deputies or Senators, and they left their seats in the Cortes to attend the meeting. The speakers criticised severely the inaction of the Government during the riots. Some of the speeeches were so bitter that no reports of them can be published.

The Government's failure to interfere with the rioting officers was not due, however, entirely to disinclination to act. The Ministers and local officials could count only upon the police to execute their orders, as the civil guard refused to proceed against the officers. The city has been in a ferment of excitement all day. Crowds filled the streets and places of public resort. Such a conflict between the army and the civilians has not been known before since the restoration. The progress of events is watched with the keenest interest from the palace. The Queen Regent was greatly affected by the reports of yesterday's disorder. She has conferred repeatedly with Gens. Campos and Sagasta.

The Times's correspondent in Madrid is inclined to take sides with the officers in their campaign against the newspaper men. He says:

The Madrid editors are culpably lax as regards publishing contributions from outsiders. They leave almost unlimited power in the hands of inexperienced and indiscreet reporters.

"Thousands of officers were present at the Military Club in Madrid last night, and it is understood that lots were drawn to determine who should challenge the offending journalists."

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

Minister Romero Has Heard of No Change in the Situation.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Minister Romero said to-night that so far as he had been advised there was no change in the condition of affairs between Mexico and Guatemala—that the situation was just as it had been for a month or more, neither better nor worse. The Guatemalan special commission was still in the City of Mexico, and negotiations were progressing for a settlement of the boundary troubles, but since Guatemala's rejection of the terms proposed by Mexico, which was announced at the time, nothing definite had been accomplished. Respecting the reports that the relations between the two countries were more strained just now than at any previous time, and that war was believed to be imminent, Señor Romero said that he had no information which would justify or confirm these predictions.

As has been pointed out more than once since the outbreak of the troubles between Mexico and Guatemala, the interests of the creditors of Mexico lie in the preservation of peace, for the Government, if forced into war, will be compelled to use its revenues to prosecute that contest, and payment of the interest on the public debt will be seriously imperiled. This being the case, persons who are familiar with the British policy under such conditions, do not believe that British investors in Mexican securities are urging the Government of Mexico to proceed to extreme measures with Guatemala to protect the Tehauntepec Railroad or any other special interest.

Moreover, as a matter of fact, the Tehauntepec Interoceanic Railway is neither owned nor controlled by British interests. It was constructed after several failures by United States concessionaires, by the Mexican Government as a national work, and is controlled as such. The Mexicans did not look upon the Guatemalan Interoceanic Railroad as a possible or probable competitor of the Tehauntepec Road under any conditions, as it will be much longer, and the grades vastly heavier, so as to make the cost of operation and the consequent rates of transportation more expensive.

In the discussion of the Nicaragua Canal bill in the Senate, British hostility to the proposed interoceanic railroad in Guatemala was urged as one of the reasons why the United States should undertake the Nicaragua project, so as to have one line of transportation from ocean to ocean under its control. Representations were made, it is said, to President Cleveland, that the interests of Americans in the Guatemalan road were so great, and in case of war with Mexico, so likely to be seriously damaged, that for a time he contemplated the offer of intervention by the United States. But the President was led to take another view of the question, and the offer of mediation was not made.

THE MISSING SPANISH CRUISER.

Wreckage That Is Supposed to Have Come from the Reina Regente.

MADRID, March 17.—Much wreckage has come ashore near Tarifa in the last thirty-six hours. The supposition is that it came from the missing cruiser Reina Regente. The Alfanso XII., which was sent out to search for the cruiser, has reported from Tangier that she has found no trace of her. Many steamers passing eastward and westward through the straits have made similar reports.

The Government does not credit the report that the Reina Regente was seen disabled during the storm.

JAPANESE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Count Ito Going to Receive the Chinese Peace Envoys.

LONDON, March 17.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio says that Count Matsukata has been appointed Minister of Finance, to replace Mr. Watanabe, who has been made Minister of Roads, Railways, and Telegraphs. Count Kuroda, whose portfolio has been given to Mr. Watanabe, has been named President of the Privy Council, although remaining a member of the Cabinet.

Marshal Prince Komatsu has been ordered to proceed at once to the front as Commander in Chief of all the Japanese armies. Premier Count Ito will proceed to Simonaseki to-morrow to prepare for the reception of the Chinese peace envoys. Mr. Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is already there.

England will send relief crews to take the places of those in the China squadron whose time expires this year, but the vessels will not return. The Admiralty will devote £10,000 to refitting six vessels at Hongkong.

CHRISTIANS IN ASIA MINOR.

The Porte Assures the American Minister of Their Safety.

LONDON, March 17.—The Daily Graphic has this dispatch from Constantinople:

"The Porte has sent a note to Mr. Terrell, the American Minister, assuring him of the safety of the Christians in Asia Minor. Orders on this subject have been sent to the provincial Governors.

"The Government objects to the presence of an Armenian interpreter at the sittings of the commission of inquiry, as he would enable the foreign delegates to follow the testimony too closely. The embassies concerned have urged the Porte to send to Moosh the dragoman attached to the French Consulate in Erzeroum. It is believed that the Sultan eventually will consent to do this. Forty Armenians were arrested here on March 14 because they subscribed to the fund for the relief of the families of the Sassoun victims."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—Twenty-five Armenian families have arrived here. They wish to give up their Turkish citizenship and be naturalized in Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN IS ANXIOUS.

She Wants Assurances that Her Subjects Are Safe in New-Orleans.

LONDON, March 17.—Lord Kimberley, Secretary of the Foreign Office, answered yesterday the request of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce that Sir Julian Pauncefote be instructed by cable to secure the protection of British subjects in New-Orleans. The shooting of the steamship Engineer's purser during the recent riots gave rise to the request.

Lord Kimberley said that he had communicated with Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State, who, on the 15th, had received assurances from the Governor of Louisiana that the life and property of foreigners would be protected, and that the crews of foreign steamers were in no danger. The Governor remarked, Lord Kimberley added, that the identity of the Engineer's purser was in doubt when he was shot.

DEATH OF A NOTED PRUSSIAN.

Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst Dies in Muenster.

BERLIN, March 17.—Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst died in Muenster to-day. His father, grandfather, and wife had been with him since last night, when all hope of his life was given up.

He was the leader of the Clericals in the Prussian upper house, and was one of the most conspicuous Clericals in the Reichstag until he broke away from the radical wing of his party to support Count Caprivi's Army bill. He was a favorite at Court, and his name has been mentioned frequently in the last year in connection with Cabinet portfolios.

THE SULTAN AMONG THE KILLED

Spanish Victory Over the Malay Mussulmans on Mindanao Island.

MADRID, March 17.—A dispatch from Manila, Philippine Islands, says that on March 10 the Spaniards under Gen. Parrado decisively defeated the Malay Mussulmans on Mindanao Island, killing 108, among them the Sultan and his son.

The Spaniards lost 2 officers and 15 privates and 193 wounded.

Bishops to be Preconized.

LONDON, March 17.—The Morning Post's Rome correspondent says that at the Consistory to-morrow the Pope will preconize sixty-five Archbishops and Bishops, including Archbishop Langeven of St. Honifface, Canada, and the Very Rev. M. F. Howley of St. John's, N. F.

Italy Occupies Adigrat.

ROME, March 17.—Gen. Baratieri, commander of the Italian troops in Italy's East African possessions, occupied Adigrat today without encountering opposition.

The Earl of Moray Dead.

LONDON, March 17.—The Earl of Moray died to-day. He was seventy-nine years old.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY INDIGNANT

He Denies that the Populists Will Join the Free-Silver Party.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 17.—The statement telegraphed here from the East that the Populist Party of Minnesota would join the Sibley free-silver coinage party is vigorously denied by Ignatius Donnelly, the parent of the People's Party of Minnesota. Mr. Donnelly said this evening:

"The idea of our party deserting the principles laid down in the Omaha platform and consenting to be the tail to an exclusive free-silver party is almost too silly to be discussed. The silver proposition, while well enough in its way, is an essentially selfish one, so far as the men who are most prominent in urging it are concerned. They are largely silver mine owners, and are seeking for a market for their product. The People's Party has other and fully as important plans on hand for the amelioration of the condition of mankind. If the silver men are in earnest in their move, let them join our party. We have always favored the free coinage of silver, but we have other plans in view which we cannot abandon.

"Had the silver men stood by our party in the last election, we would have carried Colorado, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Wyoming, and perhaps other States. Instead of doing this they said that the Republican Party in those States were in favor of the free coinage of silver, and that, therefore, it was good enough for them. If that is so, I do not see why the same party is not good enough for them still."

THE JURY COULD NOT AGREE

Charged with Falsifying the Returns of the Gloucester Gingham Mills.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 17.—After being out since about noon Friday the jury in the case of Philip H. Fowler was discharged at 11 o'clock this morning by Judge Vroom, having been unable to agree on a verdict.

Fowler was Superintendent of the Gloucester Gingham Mills, and was charged with falsifying the returns made to stockholders of the concern's condition. It was charged that his returns did not show within $85,000 the company's true condition. No embezzlement or defalcation was charged against Fowler, the allegation being that he falsified the returns so as to make a good showing of the company's condition. The trial occupied nearly a week, and the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction when discharged.

LEFT RICHMMOND UNDER A CLOUD

Fled to Panama, Where Both His Father and Himself Died.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—William S. Dashiell, whose death, which occurred in Panama, was announced here last night, left this city under a cloud about three years ago. He was an intimate friend of John S. Wise of Brooklyn, who defended him in a trial here just prior to his sudden departure. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. T. G. Dashiell, who ended his life at Panama about a year ago.

The popular and venerated Episcopal divine went to Panama to see his fugitive son. He died soon after his arrival in that country. Young Dashiell, at the time of his sudden departure from this city, was engaged in the real estate business. He was a well-known Republican, and claimed some of the most prominent leaders of that party as his personal friends.

Did It with a Wooden Gun.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 17.—Twenty prisoners escaped from the county jail to-night. Prisoner Blanck, under sentence of death for murder, terrorized the jailer with a wooden gun, and, obtaining access to the jailer's office, secured arms and ammunition. He then freed all the prisoners. Several of the escaped men are under sentence of death; others are held for trial on murder charges.

IN HONOR OF BISMARCK

Great Preparations Being Made to Celebrate His Birthday.

ALL GERMANY TO PARTICIPATE

Many Delegations to Visit Friedrichsruh—A Grand Illumination by Bonfires on the Hills and Mountains.

BERLIN, March 17.—The programme of the Bismarck birthday celebration has extended so far beyond April 1 that several deputations are arranging to be received late this month. The festival virtually will begin on March 25, when the National-Liberal, and Conservative members of the Landtag will go in a special train to Friedrichsruh. The President of the Landtag will present an address, the Prince will reply, and then all will have luncheon in the castle. The Deputies will return to Berlin in the evening.

The country seems to be most interested at present in the progress of the conflict in the Reichstag over the question of sending a birthday deputation to congratulate the Prince. The committee of senior members, after three hours' discussion, decided to postpone final action because the Clericals, Richter Radicals, and South German Democrats held aloof. President von Levetzow who, since the reconciliation between Friedrichsruh and Potsdam, is again an enthusiastic Bismarckian, is anxious that all parliamentary parties except the Social-Democrats shall unite in congratulating the Prince. He continues confidential negotiations with the party leaders, and apparently is hopeful of success. Probably a motion in favor of the demonstration will be made in the plenary sitting of the Reichstag and will receive such support as will warrant the sending of a large delegation in the Reichstag's name.

Eugen Richter, Bismarck's historic enemy in debate, makes this admission in his Freisinnige Zeitung: "If the question be made a matter of courtesy toward an aged statesman associated with the unification of Germany, the Radical Party ought to send members to do him homage. However, as long as Prince Bismarck, although not in office, remains actively hostile to the liberal parties, those parties ought to refrain from showing him special honors."

The Danziger Zeitung, organ of the Radical Unionists, argues that the birthday festival is not intended so much as homage to the Prince's personality as to his share in founding the German Empire. The editor thinks the country takes this view of the festival, but he has not found many to agree with him. His words, which have been quoted widely, have roused the indignation of the Bismarckian politicians as well as the general public, who have not thought of dissevering the man from his lifework. Whatever the Reichstag may decide to do, its action will be viewed coldly by the Prince. If a deputation go to Friedrichsruh, it probably will be received without distinction.

The old Chancellor attaches the greatest importance to the reception of the students. For him their coming will be the event of his birthday. He tells his friends that he thinks more of the honors from the students than of all the others combined. He clings to the ideals cherished in Germany in the old days of disunion, when the universities were the warmest advocates of a new empire. He believes that among the students are to be found the most loyal and steadfast friends of the national idea—the men who in after life can be rallied to counteract the plots of the disunionists. He will address them as the most promising class in the nation's future.

Three extra telegraph wires have been laid from Friedrichsruh to Hamburg, and ten extra telegraph clerks will be sent to man the Friedrichsruh office. Still the telegraph facilities are likely to be far behind the requirements of business on April 1.

Gen. Count Waldersee will head the deputation of corps commanders whom the Prince will entertain at dinner on the 2d. To ease the strain of the celebration, the deputations from the cities will spread their demonstrations over several days, Munich beginning the series on April 2. The Prince will limit himself on each occasion to a brief ceremony indoors, and but a few words in acknowledgment of the address.

It is now proposed that birthday bonfires be lighted on most of the mountains and high hills of Germany, so as to form, as far as possible, a chain of beacon lights covering the whole country. In the Rhine country the people have arranged already to light all the high points from the Drachenfels to Ruedesheim. The German Alpine Society will light beacons at the most conspicuous points in the Silesian and Hartz Mountains and in the Palatinate. A special ceremony will be held on the Kyffhaeuser, near Nordhausen, with bands, speeches, music, and fireworks. There will be a torchlight procession of Thuringian athletes, a banquet at the Rathsfelde Castle, and an illumination of the mountain with beacon lights. The German athletes, known as turners, will send to Friedrichsruh a huge silver and glit laurel wreath supported by two massive pillars, on which will be engraved the names of all the athletic societies in Germany.

The authorities of Myslowitz have decided to light, on the evening of April 1, a big bonfire at the Three Emperor Corner, a hill at which the Russian, Austrian, and German borders meet, and to meet there with the people to sing "The Watch in the East Mark."

The Neueste Nachrichten, the National Zeitung, and other conspicuous dailies urge the Berlin City Council to reconsider its vote against honoring Bismarck. They say it will be a national scandal if the capital, which in 1866 conferred honorary citizenship upon him, now refuses to join the rest of the country in congratulating him.

An official of the Emperor's Marine Cabinet told the United Press correspondent yesterday that neither Emperor Franz Joseph nor King Humbert was expected to attend the ceremony of opening the North Sea and Baltic Canal. He thought that no foreign sovereign would be present. The details of the programme will not be fixed before the middle of May. The whole line of the canal from Kiel to Brunsbuettel will be provided with electric lamps, some 950 in all, with twenty-five candle power each. Every sluice will be lighted with 200 lamps of twelve candle power each; Brunsbuettel Harbor with thirty-four lamps of twenty-five candle power each, five of fifty candle power each, and twelve of sixty candle power each.

The impression abroad is that the foreign naval vessels will steam in procession through the canal, but only German war ships will take part in this parade. The Imperial dispatch boat Hohenzollern will go first, with the Woerth, Augusta Victoria, and Kaiser Wilhelm II. following her. Upon leaving the canal and entering Kiel Bay the Emperor will pass along the line of foreign and German war ships lying at anchor from Ford Friedrichsuh to Kiel City. The immense shed which the railroad authorities are building at Friedrichsruh to shelter Bismarck pilgrims will be removed later to Kiel to accommodate visitors during the naval fêtes.

The report that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—Duke of Edinburgh—will abdicate soon in favor of his son is discredited at the Berlin Court. Even if the Duke desires to give up his duties and return to England, the Duchess is too fond of reigning to let him go.

Admiral Prince Henry entertained Watson, the Scotch yacht designer, at dinner in Kiel last week. Dinner was served at the Imperial Yacht Club, and afterward Mr. Watson and Messrs. Benson and Marshall, the two other guests, inspected the Emperor's new racing yacht, Vineta. Mr. Watson then came to Berlin to give the Emperor his opinion of the boat.

The Independent Social Democrats of Berlin will celebrate to-morrow, with eighteen meetings, the anniversary of the Paris Commune. The police will be well represented at every one of the eighteen halls.

The Grand Prix horse races established by the Prince of Thurn and Taxis will be run at Regensburg. The entries will close on May 15. The prize is 7,500 marks and a cup. Only three-year-olds may be entered.

The Koelnische Volks Zeitung says that the Czar and Czarina will visit Berlin in May, proceed thence to Paris, and return to St. Petersburg via Vienna.

Eugen Richter's Freisinnige Zeitung gives a moving picture of the misery suffered by the Council of State under the Emperor's Chairmanship. Richter says that the members have got to the point where they pray that the Emporor will stay away, and thus leave them free to say what they think. His Majesty has a list of the speakers in his hand and dictates the order in which they may take the floor. As nobody dare go out when bored, all are obliged to remain fixed for hours in their chairs and listen to the most dolorous discussions of trifles. The most trivial speeches must be cheered. As the Emperor has forbidden interruptions and cries of dissent, there is only a dreary waste of ready-made applause for those taking part in the debates.

The Strassburg Correspondenz says that the report of Texas fever in the Reichsland—one of the principal reasons for the prohibition of American cattle—has been found to be utterly false. In April, 1894, it says, two cows died of milzbrand, but no others were infected, and there certainly has been no ground for suspecting the presence of the Texas fever.

The Vorwaerts, organ of the Social Democratic Central Committee, came out with a blood-red number to-day in memory of the Paris Commune. The motto at the head of the first page is, "Ours is the world in spite of all."

To Celebrate Bismarck's Birthday.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 17.—The German societies of Hudson County met at Quartet Club Hall this afternoon to arrange for celebrating Prince Bismarck's eightieth birthday, April 1.

Adolph Lankering, President of the Quartet Club, presided. It was decided to celebrate the day with a parade in the afternoon and a commers in the evening.

AN ANARCHISTIC TABLEAU.

Scene on a Buffalo Stage Which Made an Audience of Socialists Almost Wild with Delight.

BUFFALO, March 17.—The Socialist-Labor Party celebrated the anniversary of the French Commune last night. The speeches were guarded in tone, but the symbolic color of anarchy was everywhere. When Erasmus Pellenz of Syracuse, the principal speaker, had finished, the climax of the evening came.

The stage curtain was rolled up, and a scene was disclosed which made the audience yell with delight and approval. The tableau was a significant one, and showed the sentiments of the majority of those present. About fifteen people were on the stage.

The centre figure was a young woman representing Liberty. She wore flowing robes of white, and had her right arm extended on high. In her uplifted hand she held a sword of great proportions.

Clustered around her were a dozen men, representing the laboring classes. Every one of them held a weapon which was capable of deadly execution. One held a revolver, and another a hatchet, another a slungshot, another a rifle, and several held bludgeons of various sizes.

In front of this array was a man in evening dress. He represented the capitalist. He had a well-feigned look of terror on his countenance as he surveyed the scowling mob in front of him. The orchestra played "The Marseillaise," and several fierce-bearded men in the audience jumped on chairs and threw their hats into the air. Several of the women became imbued with the spirit of the occasion and waved their handkerchiefs in the air.

The curtain was rung up five times, and even then the audience did not have enough of the tableau. Only when some one in the wings burned red fire, and made the already vivid scene more vivid, did the audience subside.

A Mild Anarchist Meeting.

The Anarchists of this city held a mass meeting last evening at the Thalia Theatre to commemorate the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Paris Commune.

Although it was well attended, the wild spirit of Anarchy and lawlessness that made itself heard at meetings in former years was much subdued, even though John Most and John H. Edelman spoke. The numerous blood-red flags and banners with denunciatory inscriptions were also absent.

Edelman remarked that the best monument that Anarchists could raise to the memory of the Paris Commune would be to establish a Commune of the world. The Paris Commune had failed because the Paris politicians did not have the sense possessed by their forefathers who demolished the Bastile.

"What they should have done," he cried, "was to have gone straight to the Bastile of our time, the Bank of France, and have rooted it out. Another fatal mistake was that as soon as they had got rid of one set of rulers they elected another set. Imagine such a thing in New-York as Samuel Gompers, Prof. De Leon the Socialist, and an assortment of walking delegates sitting and squabbling and theorizing, and the victims of the sweatshops suffering from starvation."

TAKEN FROM THE DICKERMAN

The Crew Started from Satilla River for Louisburg, C. B., and Reached This Port by Way of Hamburg.

When the crew of the barkentine Alice C. Dickerman sailed that vessel from Satilla River, Feb. 4, bound for Louisburg, C. B., they little thought that they would eventually reach this port, by way of Hamburg. That, however, is what they did.

Capt. George W. Alley and his seven men arrived here yesterday on board the Hamburg-American steamship Phoenicia, and told of the disaster which had caused him to go to Europe.

The barkentine was three days out from port and off Cape Hatteras when storms beset her. Then the great blizzard came her way, the rigging was iced up, and the ship became unmanageable. The cabin was flooded by a big sea, and all the stores were destroyed. The cargo was shifted by a heavy lurch, and a dangerous leak was sprung.

The pumps were worked incessantly, but an examination of the hold, made on Feb. 9, showed a depth of seven feet of water. A bark was sighted during the day, and signals of distress by the Dickerman caused her to lie to near the distressed vessel. The storm was at its height, and it was impossible to render any assistance then. The bark hovered near all day, but during the night the vessels became separated.

The storm was still raging when the next dawn came. Shortly after daylight the barkentine was flooded by a mighty wave, her hatches were smashed in, and the hold filled. She was thrown on her beam ends by the surge, and for a time was in imminent danger of capsizing. The foretopmast was cut away and the vessel slowly righted.

The weather moderated that night, and on the next morning, Feb. 11, the same bark which had been seen two days before again hove in sight. Seas were still running too high to permit an attempt at rescue. Then the steamship Sicilia appeared, and laid by until a rescue of the crew could be effected. She took the crew on board, and landed them at Hamburg. There they were taken care of by the United States Consul, who arranged for their passage here on board the Phoenicia.

The Dickerman was abandoned in latitude 38 degrees longitude 71 degrees. She was built in Boston in 1883, and was of 475 tons register.

Chinese Gamblers Arrested.

Detectives of the Elizabeth Street Police Station made a raid on a big tenement house at 8 Pell Street last night, and arrested eighteen Chinamen who were assembled in two rooms on the third floor in which fan-tan was being played. They were locked up in the station house cells, eight on the charge of gambling, and the remaining ten charged with assembling for the purpose of gambling. They said that they were members of a club which met there.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:25 A. M.—77 Pike Street; Frederick Newman; damage, $110.

8:55 A. M.—101 West Eightieth Street; Jacob C. Levy and others; damage, $3,700.

9:15 A. M.—1,210 Amsterdam Avenue; Patrick Maher; no damage.

11 A. M.—162 West Ninety-sixth Street; V. T. McBrayer; damage, $3,000.

11:30 A. M.—2,251 First Avenue; William Mahoney; damage, $50.

11:45 A. M.—11 Spuyten Duyvil Road; Jacob Weigel; damage, $10.

12:45 P. M.—1,035 Third Avenue; Mary Reintanz; damage, $25.

2:10 P. M.—85 Ludlow Street; Rose Sampt; damage trifling.

2:30 P. M.—2,296 Third Avenue; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—130 West Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. Nora Waldron; damage, $50.

5:15 P. M.—685 Fifth Avenue; H. McKay Twombley; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—553 Ninth Avenue; damage, $5.

NOTHING HEARD FROM BACHE

A DETECTIVE'S STORY IS BELIEVED TO BE FALSE.

President Pattison of the Insurance Company Has Not Yet Given Up Hope.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of John Owen Bache, agent for the Central Union Life Insurance Company, seems to increase with every added day of his absence. No reliable information concerning him has been received from any source, but the officers of the company still assert they believe he is alive.

A man calling himself James Francis turned up in Boston a week ago, and told D. W. Holway, the Boston agent for the company, that he was in possession of all the facts of Mr. Bache's disappearance, and could take him to Mr. Bache. He said Bache was in Canada, near Detroit, Mich., and Mr. Holway sent a representative with Francis to Detroit last Wednesday. Francis told the agent to meet him the following day at Windsor, Canada, promising to produce Mr. Bache there, but when the agent arrived at Windsor neither Francis nor Bache could be found. The agent then returned to Boston.

President John M. Pattison of the Central Union Life Insurance Company, who came from Cincinnati to look for Mr. Bache, was questioned last evening about the case. In reply, he wrote the following statement:

"The statement in reference to the Francis matter is substantially correct. I knew of this four days ago and thought we had a clue, but we ran it down and found there was nothing in it. I believe Francis is a fraud and does not know anything of Mr. Bache's whereabouts. Of course, I may be mistaken, but that is my opinion.

"We have not heard a word from Mr. Bache, nor any reliable information of him since he boarded the train for Boston, and the mystery of his disappearance and continued absence is as great as ever. As to the woman theory, so far as our information goes there is nothing whatever connected with his disappearance in it.

"I concluded Friday that the Francis matter was a fraud, and at once wired for Mr. Bache's cousin, W. F. Bache, who arrived from Boston yesterday. We shall renew our investigations. No warrant has been asked for Mr. Bache's arrest, and none will be asked for by any one. I believe he was unnecessarily worried about his financial matters and in a fit of despondency has disappeared and is now ill or being taken advantage of by some person pretending to be a friend. Many of his friends would gladly aid him to pay the amount for which he was sued by the bank. This sum, though small, may have seemed large to him, as from my investigations I cannot find that he ever owed a debt before in his life.

"The amount he owes our company is only about one-fourth or one-fifth the value of the renewal interest in his business—in other words, the company is several times secured. We are anxious to find Mr. Bache, because we feel certain some misfortune has come to him which he only can and will explain when he is found. We believe he is alive and will be found, and if so he will return and pay every dollar he owes the bank and the company."

Mr. Pattison will return to Cincinnati to-day.

Col. R. J. Haire, counsel for Mr. Bache, who went to Boston and met the man Francis, expressed the belief that the man knew something about Mr. Bache.

"I think Mr. Bache was in Boston as recently as last Monday," he said, "and that then he was advised by Francis to go to Canada. At the same time I was opposed to treating at all with Francis. I think Francis had done some detective work for Mr. Bache, and that he wormed himself into Mr. Bache's confidence until he obtained a power over him, which he has since exercised in some way. I think the Boston agent should have watched Francis more closely than he did in Detroit."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Nathan M. Heal.

Nathan M. Heal died at him home, at West New-Brighton, S. I., Saturday. He was seventy years old, and was a native of Maine. He went to Staten Island fifty-three years ago. He was for ten years connected with the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment of West Brighton, and then, with his uncle, Capt. Nathan Barrett, his brothers, Joseph H. and Edwin B. Heal, and Abram C. Wood, established the firm of Barrett, Nephews & Co. He became President of the corporation bearing that name, and retired from active business twelve years ago. He was active and prominent in public matters on Staten Island. He served two terms as a Castleton Supervisor and two terms as Overseer of Poor. He was for many years a Trustee of the West Brighton public school. For fifteen years he had been a member of Calvary Presbyterian Church, and at his death was an Elder of the church. He leaves a wife and four daughters. His twin brother, Joseph H., died suddenly in West Brighton three weeks ago, and a week later Mrs. Joseph H. Heal died.

Harry Spencer Cram.

Harry Spencer Cram, son of the late Henry A. Cram, and brother of Dock Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram, died Saturday at Cairo, Egypt, where he went, an invalid, early in the year. Commissioner Cram was at his deathbed.

Mr. Cram was a widower. He was married in 1898 to Charlotte Winthrop, daughter of Edgerton L. Winthrop, who died recently. He was a native of this city, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1873. A daughter, born in January, 1894, survives him.

Socially, Mr. Cram was well known, and he was a member of the Knickerbocker, University, and Metropolitan Clubs.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. B. F. Crary, a Methodist minister, well known throughout the country, died Saturday in San Francisco. He served as Chaplain of one of the Minneosta regiments in the war, and at the end of his military service became editor of The Central Christian Advocate of St. Louis. At the time of his death he was in charge of The California Christian Advocate.

—John Dwyer, a well-known leather manufacturer of Newark, N. J., died Saturday. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, seventy-six years ago. He served as an Excise Commissioner in Newark for several years, and was President of that board. He also served as a Police Commissioner, and at the time of his death was a member of the Newark Board of Assessment.

—W. C. Nicholson, a well-known newspaper man, formerly of the United Press and the Associated Press in New-York City, died in Denver yesterday of consumption. He went to Denver several months ago, hoping to recover his health. His body will be brought to this city for interment.

—The Rev. Rollin S. Stone, a retired Congregational minister, died Saturday at the home of his niece, Mrs. Wilkinson, in Hartford. He was born in Canton, Conn., in 1809, and was graduated from Yale in 1832. He was city missionary in Brooklyn for fourteen years.

—Henry C. Thom, Chairman of the State Republican Committee of Wisconsin, died Saturday of a series of strokes of paralysis. The final cause of his death was overwork in the last campaign.

—Capt. D. I. Ezekiel, President of the Denver Mining Exchange, died yesterday at his home, in Denver. He received a wound in the war which finally was the cause of his death.

—Charles E. Laughton, once Lieutenant Governor of Washington, died of heart disease Saturday in Tacoma. Mr. Laughton was a native of Maine.

Caught Him and Lost Him.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17.—Deputy Marshals last night arrested Benjamin R. Simms, who has been a distributing agent here for New-York dealers in counterfeit money. Simms is a well-educated negro of twenty-five. He was locked in a room in the Custom House, while the Deputy Marshals went to his house to search. They found evidences of his guilt there, but when they returned did not find him. He had escaped by a transom.

Says He Embezzled $5,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 17.—Elliott P. Coombs was arrested here last night by United States Marshal McKay. Coombs is wanted in Dallas, Tex., where, it is said, he embezzled $5,000 of the funds of a wholesale house of which he was cashier. Coombs's crime was discovered in March, 1894, and he fled. He has been here several months, working in an abstract company's office.

The Hydraulic Passenger Elevator, 57 Greene St., New-York, is to be replaced by an A. B. See Automatic Electric Elevator.—Adv.

IMPORTANT WHISKY MEETING

The Receivers of the Trust and Representatives of Other Companies Confer in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 17.—A conference was held at the Great Northern Hotel in this city to-day that may result in bringing into harmony all the distilling interests in the country. Those present were Receivers McNulta, Mitchell, and Lawrence of the Whisky Trust, Frank Curtis of New-York, President of the American Distributing Company, and George W. Kidd, one of its Directors, and the representative of the Indiana Distilling Company.

It is understood that the meeting was for the purpose of securing co-operation of the Distributing Company and the Indiana concern with the Spirit Distilling Association. The gentlemen taking part in the conference declined to give the result of their deliberations, but intimated that the meeting was harmonious. Should Messrs. Curtis and Kidd decide to join forces with the receivers, their action would unite substantially all the spirit distilling interests of the country.

The receivers announced that on an evening up of the sales based on the Government report for the first ten days under the association on Saturday it was found that the receivers had sold nearly 1,000,000 gallons in excess of their proportion, and estimates for the second ten days indicated, the reports not yet being received, that the excess of sales of the receivers would be as great as if not greater than, for the first period, and that, having maintained prices, they would claim an increased allotment at the next meeting to enable them to meet the demands upon them for their products.

This is supposed to be the reason why the receivers refused to concede the demands of the distributors for a special concession in their favor.

"AN OUTRAGE," SAYS GREENHUT.

He Is Indignant Over the Opening of His Safe in Peoria.

J. B. Greenhut, President of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, was questioned last night at the Plaza Hotel regarding a report published on Saturday from Peoria giving the particulars of the forcible opening of his safe and the discovery therein of documents of an alleged "damaging" nature. He said:

"I received a message on Thursday from Receiver McNulta asking me to send the combination of the safe, as the receivers wanted all the papers of the company. In reply I sent this message:

"'Message received. As far as I know, all papers belonging to the company contained in safe have been turned over to Mr. Huggins, except minute book and certificate of the company's charter, of which you have copies. I have all my private personal papers in the safe, therefore do not care to wire combination. Will turn safe over to you on my return.'

"To this I received no reply. No claim was made that any papers or documents were missing, otherwise I would have sent the combination to my attorney, and had him open the safe in the presence of the receivers, and let them look for anything that might be missing. Under the circumstances, it was an unmitigated outrage to have the safe opened without further advices to me, especially as it was with the express understanding of the receivers that I, as President of the corporation, which is still in existence, continued to occupy the room and use the desk and safe at the main office as heretofore. While the private papers contained nothing that I need to ashamed of, or which required concealment, they are my private property, and no one has a legal right to touch or meddle with them, without my consent, and I propose to hold all parties personally liable for their unlawful action.

"I notice by the dispatches that an 'important document,' namely, the minute or record book of the Directors' meetings, was found in the safe, and that it furnished new light on certain contracts, from which I and the Directors profited.

"The absurdity of this statement is plain from the fact that a full copy of this record book was made by the receivers early in February, which copy has been in their possession ever since, and, furthermore, it was with the express understanding of the receivers that this record book was left in my charge for the use of the Directors. To say that the entire proceedings are unwarrantable and contemptible expresses it but mildly."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—For Manager Rich's Benefit.—Bessie Bonehill and the Abbott sisters went to Boston after the performance of "Little Christopher" at the Garden Theatre Saturday night to appear last evening at the benefit performance given to Manager Charles J. Rich of the Hollis Street Theatre. Mabel Bouton, who has been ill for five weeks, and who narrowly escaped death from pneumonia, will reappear as Pepita, the dancing girl, at the Garden to-night. To-morrow night a theatre party of 250 railroad Passenger Agents will attend the performance in a body.

—The Paris Theatres.—The total amount paid by the playgoers of Paris for their amusements last year foots up the neat little sum of $5,861,035, as against $5,694,420 in 1893. The receipts of the Opéra alone amounted to $630,000. The Théatre Francaise took $401,900, Sarah Bernhardt $281,000, the Folles-Bergère $230,000, the Moulin Rouge $115,000, and the Casino $114,000. Of the total amount, the twenty-eight regular theatres, exclusive of the music halls and cafés chantants, received $4,649,430, an increase over the receipts of the previous year of $131,770.

—Julia Marlowe's Libel Suit.—Julia Marlowe Taber has lost the first point in her libel suit against The Indianapolis Journal. The court has ordered stricken from the complaint that part which relates to the libelle of Mrs. Taber's attorneys demanding a retraction, on the ground that they can only be competent as evidence after the cause comes to trial, and are in no sense a proper part of the complaint. The interrogatories submitted in the complaint are also stricken out.

—Creston Clarke to Star.—Creston Clarke has decided to star next season, and is now in this city making the preliminary arrangements. James Taylor will be his manager for the next five years, and he has engaged Adelaide Prince for his leading woman. Mr. Clarke's repertory will include "Hamlet," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "Pool's Revenge," "Richard III.," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Richelieu," and "David Garrick."

—Lily Post in England.—Lily Post, the former prima donna of the McCaull Opera Company, is enjoying herself in England. She is to be the prima donna of a company which is to produce light opera in Milwaukee this season, and she also has aeronautic ambitions, as she writes to a friend that she wishes to be one of the party

AILSA'S STRONG POINTS

Her Designer Risked Experiment and Followed Herreshoff.

OUTREACHES AND OUTRUNS BRITANNIA

More Beam, Less Displacement, or Less Weight to Carry Resulted in the Fife Cutter's Success.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

GLASGOW, March 9.—The British dynasty has been relying a little too much on the old Britannia, which has been beaten by William Fife, Jr.'s, new cutter at Cannes. Last Spring, when the Britannia was beating everything in the Mediterranean, and last Summer, when the Britannia gave a big lift to monarchical institutions by beating the republican Vigilant, she was regarded somewhat in the light of a European champion owned by the Prince of Wales, the head of all the European yachting aristocracy. But a sudden reverse has brought down the stage curtain without even the warning of a stage interlude.

The Britannia was beaten "fair and square" on a triangular course by Fife's new Ailsa. The course was a short one, almost half the distance usually raced in the Clyde and elsewhere in our waters, but quite enough to show that the new Ailsa is more than a match for the Britannia. The course had to be sailed round three times, with two sides running and reaching and the other side turning to windward.

In the first two turns the Britannia led, with the Ailsa closing up, to within 38 seconds. Relying too much on the Britannia's reputation for jumping to windward, Capt. Carter of the Britannia "punted" his cutter when on the port or wrong tack at the Ailsa to shove her about and "blanket" her. But the Britannia, according to navigation laws, was not able to shove a vessel on the right tack about, and so, instead of the Britannia giving the Ailsa a "blanket," the Ailsa gave the Britannia a "blanket," and left her all shivering while the Ailsa went on her way "humming."

The breeze was not strong and rather fitful, if one can guess accurately from the eccentric accounts cabled to the press here. At the same time, there is no blinking the fact that the Ailsa is a faster cutter than the Britannia all round, and in light weather would have no trouble in beating the Vigilant. The Vigilant in a breeze of wind and an outside course, it was believed here, could "wipe out" the Britannia at any time, and for various reasons she could do the same thing for the Ailsa. And one reason for saying so is that, with her tremendous and unruly boom, the Ailsa in rough water would prove a poor tool.

The Britannia has shown herself in bad weather to be a good all-round cutter, and, with her more compact hull, spars, and canvas, would most likely prove far too able for the Ailsa. In the meantime the defeat of the Britannia has been a sad blow to loyal Scotchmen, who showed their prejudices in the Clyde last Summer by their anxiety that the yacht belonging to the Prince of Wales should win, no matter whether she was the best cutter or not.

But while the victory of the Ailsa is a regret to a certain class of Scotchmen, the defeat of the Prince's cutter must be a distinct humiliation to the West End of London and the titled crowd that finds its solace in the worship of royalty.

The Prince of Wales himself will take the result with his own admirable composure. When his 100-ton Formosa was beaten in 1880 by the Clyde-built and Paisley-owned 100-ton Vanduara seventeen times running, the Prince never lost his temper, although some of his titled "hangers-on" did. To those who had an opportunity of seeing the Prince of Wales when he stepped ashore out of his beaten cutter Britannia they would see the same bland smile and hear the same affable laugh which have given him a superior place among all the European Princes.

The smile of the Prince of Wales is really recognized as one of the biggest diplomatic cards that plays a rôle in European politics.

All that can be made out of the defeat of the Britannia is that Fife's Ailsa is faster reaching and running than the Britannia, and that in going to windward in moderate weather she can apparently hold more than her own. That she is more than a match for the Vigilant is quite certain, if the issue of this trial match may be depended on.

It was too suddenly assumed that Fife would hold on by Watson's Britannia as the safe model to go by, but Fife wisely, it appears, risked a successful experiment and followed Herreshoff. With extra beam, moderate draught, and bigger, if lower, canvas, Fife has outdone Herreshoff, and until the Ailsa is forced in direction of progress is in favor of beam, shallow displacement, less lead, longer mainsail boom, less lower mast, and less holst—in fact, less weight to carry, less obstruction to getting through the sea, and less leverage overhead.

Common sense, it might have been believed, would have pointed all this out half a century since, but we are slow to learn. The Americans from the earliest seem to have understood what our yacht designers are only now finding out—that water is not a compressible body, and that every ton of water displaced has to be raised to the surface to permit the hull of any vessel getting along. A yacht with thirty or forty tons of displacement has to walt till the thirty or forty tons displaced is raised to the surface before she can force a passage. And measurement rules have all along been framed to ignore this most palpable fact.

Finally, our repeated defeats in contests for the America's Cup have opened our eyes and knocked it into the heads of yacht builders here that a shallow hull and small displacement is the correct thing. But the merit rests with Mr. Watson that to keep a shallow displacement yacht with any amount of beam and feet in a breeze a centreboard was not good enough. He discovered that a centreboard was good enough for lateral resistance, but it was not good enough to carry seventy or eighty tons of lead at the bottom of it to keep the yacht on her feet. And firm in his conviction, he has put both our designers and your designers right. It is a big triumph for Mr. Watson, but no man wears his honors more meekly, and he will only smile if his own conviction leads to such improvement in speed as may end in the challenger he is now building being beaten by American designers who have so far adopted his opinion.

Some results of the Ailsa's success will no doubt be embodied in the new Valkyrie, and these will probably show in some more beam, perhaps 25 feet; some more boom, say 100 feet, and a little less of that mainsail, with an extra-large topsail for fine weather. To counterbalance the big mainsail it is quite likely that Mr. Watson will follow the hint given by the America in 1851 by giving the new Valkyrie a boom staysail instead of an ordinary staysail and jib.

To cut up canvas into small sails is an exploded fashion, and with a big boom staysail the short bowsprit of the present day would be utilized in a much more useful way than by carrying a small jib. That the new Valkyrie will have a more powerful bow than Mr. Watson has yet designed is very certain, but his new cutter will not be cut away so much under water as the Vigilant was or as the Ailsa is. To shove his yachts to windward has always been Mr. Watson's aim, and he has been always successful in this point of vantage.

THE AILSA'S FIRST DEFEAT.

Britannia Beats Her in Variable Winds and Choppy Sea.

MONTE CARLO, March 17.—Three races were sailed to-day in the Monte Carlo regatta. The principal race was for the Monaco prizes of 1,500f., 800f., and 400f., for which the entries were: The Prince of Wales's Britannia, A. B. Walker's Ailsa, F. W. L. Popham's Corsair, and Count Florio's Valkyrie I.

In the two races for smaller yachts the contestants were: Ten to twenty raters, Aranella, Rebolle, and Cristoforo Colombo; five to ten raters, Dakotah, Nike II., Rolla III., Vincent, St. Martial, Liane, and Va-Partout. The forty-raters had a course of nine miles; the others one of five.

The weather was clear, and a light wind came from the east when the Britannia, Ailsa, Corsair, and Valkyrie I. were brought up near the starting line shortly before noon. As usual, the Britannia got over the line first, while the Ailsa follow, in third place. The order of the start was:

	H. M. S.
Britannia	12:05:47
Corsair	12:06:21
Ailsa	12:06:35
Valkyrie I.	12:13:42

The Ailsa went off to leeward of the Corsair, with all her headsails and working topsails set. At first the wind came steadily from the east with increasing strength, but as the yachts drew near Cape Martin it became shifty and kicked up a choppy sea.

The finish of the first round was:

	H. M. S.
Britannia	1:01:17
Ailsa	1:02:05

It soon became evident that the Britannia was outsailing the Ailsa slightly, and, barring accidents, was likely to win. The Ailsa clung to her tightly, however, fighting for every inch of space widening between them. Toward the close she gained a little, but the Britannia's lead was too great. The gap could not be closed, and the Britannia came in, close hauled, at the end of the second and final round, with her rival almost two minutes in the rear: Time:

	H. M. S.
Britannia	2:23:30
Ailsa	2:25:05

The Ailsa's skipper said that she was beaten because the Britannia got the best of the variable winds. The choppy sea which was running almost from the beginning of the race also put her at a disadvantage.

The Cristoforo Colombo was first and the Aranella was second in the race for ten to twenty raters. The Dakotah won the race for yachts of five to ten rating.

Mr. Astor Charters the Columbia.

John Jacob Astor has chartered of J. T. Perkins the schooner yacht Columbia. She is now at Tebo's yard, and is being fitted out for a cruise. Capt. Jeffrey, who took the Vigilant to England last year, will be her sailing master. The Columbia is an old cup defender. She sailed against the schooner Livonia.

HARD-FOUGHT CHESS GAMES.

Metropolitans and Manhattans Play a Remarkably Close Match.

The Manhattan and Metropolitan Chess Clubs played their final match in the league tournament on Saturday night at the latter's rooms. After five hours of play, the rivals broke even on the seven games decided, and the result of the match will depend entirely upon the outcome of the game between Buz (Manhattan) and Meyer, (Metropolitan,) which stands adjourned till Wednesday evening.

The good showing by the Metropolitan team in its last encounter came as a genuine surprise. There was not one single expert among its players, while the visitors had put not less than five of their crack players in the field, four of whom are full-fledged masters. Yet, had it not been for that element of luck which prevails in chess just as much as in horse racing or baseball, the proud contingent of the Manhattan Club would have been ingloriously vanquished, as the Metropolitan players, on two boards, turned a certain victory into defeat by sheer inadvertency.

The visitors scored first by S. Lipschutz defeating Robert Raubitschek. Raubitschek first created a mark for his antagonist's attack by advancing his pawn to king's rook's third. When Lipschutz threatened to sacrifice his bishop, Raubitschek made the plausible but fatal move, K to R2, whereupon Lipschutz forced the game in a few moves. Had Raubitschek, instead of his unlucky king's move, advanced his queen's pawn and then made his position impregnable by B to K B sq, he would have had at least an even game. The moves in the game were:

GIUOCO PIANO.

Raubitschek. White.	Lipschutz. Black.	Raubitschek. White.	Lipschutz. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	Kt(Kt3)—K2	Kt—Kt5 ch
Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	PxKt	Q—R5 ch
B—B4	B—B4	Kt—R3	BxP
P—Q3	P—Q3	K—Kt	Kt—P
P—B3	Kt—B3	P—B8	BxKt
Castles	Castles	Q—K2	KtxR
B—K3	B—R2	QxKt	Q—R3
BxB	RxB	R—Q sq	B—K3
Q Kt—Q2	Kt—K2	Q—B2	Q—R sq
R—K sq	Kt—Kt3	K—B sq	BxB
Kt—B sq	B—Kt5	PxB	P—KB4
P—KR3	B—Q2	PxP	RxP
Kt—Kt3	Q—B sq	Kt—Kt3	R—B4
K—Kt2	Kt—B5	K—Kt2	Q—B sq
Kt—Kt sq	Q—Q sq	R—KR sq	Q—Kt3
		Resigns	

The Manhattan players increased their temporary lead by Vorrath winning from Pieczonka. The latter, in a Bishop's Gambit, had obtained a winning attack, but missed the proper continuation. After a series of exchanges, Vorrath remained with a passed pawn to the good, and Pieczonka could not stop it from becoming a queen. Mr. Vorrath has made a fine score in the present tourney, having won 4 out of 5 games played.

F. Lipschutz, the brother of the expert, defeated Fitch in easy style. The Manhattan player first had to part with the exchange, and then see his pawns fall like dry leaves. Lipschutz finally returned the exchange and queened one of his pawns without hindrance. Lipschutz was warmly congratulated upon his successful début in public play.

Schmide and Sobernheim drew a French Defense after thirty moves. The former, who had the advantage of the move, could at no time boast of any superiority.

Linzbach won a pawn from Thompson by a smart combination. The position of the latter grew worse and worse, a second pawn fell, and the Manhattan man soon surrendered. This game made the score of the night even, 2½ games each.

Things began to look decidedly uncomfortable for the visitors, as on two more boards their representatives were on the ragged edge of defeat. Dr. Roche, in a spirited battle with Hodges, had sacrificed two pieces for a rook and a propitious attack. The doctor soon regained his piece, being thus an exchange ahead. Hodges made a desperate onslaught with his pawns, but the attack should have come to naught. Dr. Roche could have exchanged queens by a simple check, whereupon the game would have won itself. Instead, Roche, stricken by chess amaurosis, captured a pawn with his knight and was mated on the spot.

The home team, however, remained masters forthwith, as John W. Baird had to lower his colors to A. Arnheim, another of the Metropolitan's promising young players. John Baird, fishing for pawns, played his queen to QR7, where she was shelved for the remainder of the game. Arnheim played very cleverly.

For the second time the score stood even, and every one looked anxiously to the remaining game between Buz and Meyer. For a time it looked as if the former would win on account of having doubled his rooks on the open QKt file, but Meyer promptly offered to exchange his queen for both rooks. At the time of adjournment Meyer had the advantage of a passed pawn, while Buz's queen was shelved in the QR file. The game will be completed on Wednesday.

The following is a synopsis of the match:

MANHATTAN.		METROPOLITAN.	
S. Lipschutz	1	R. Raubitschek	0
Hodges	1	Dr. Roche	0
J. W. Baird	0	Arnheim	1
Schmidt	½	Sobernheim	½
Vorrath	1	Pieczonka	0
Thompson	0	Linzbach	1
Fitch	0	F. Lipschutz	1
Buz, adjourned.		Meyer, adjourned.	
Total	3½	Total	3½

Park and Fanwood Teams Tied.

ORANGE, N. J., March 17.—The first annual congress of the New-Jersey Whist Association was concluded in the rooms of the Orange Whist Club, in East Orange, last night, when the Park Club of Plainfield and the Fanwood Club tied for first place in the contest for the handsome silver championship cup. The tie will be played off at Plainfield this week. The teams of the Elizabeth Athletic Club and the Elizabeth Whist Club are a tie for first place in the series of duplicate matches, and will decide the result at Elizabeth this week.

The result of yesterday's play in the championship contest was as follows:

Third Round—E. C. Hening, T. Newton Foster, T. E. Otis, and George L. Wallace of the Orange Whist Club beat John Hopper, George Lewis, J. Kendall Smith, and F. M. Reynolds of the Newark Whist Club, 20 points. J. A. Worth, J. C. McCarthy, H. B. Newman, and E. C. Kieb of the Fanwood Whist Club beat Pope, Conger, Hamilton, and Boe of the Elizabeth Athletic Club. Townsend, McKutcheon, Rogers, and Reed of the Plainfield Park Club, beat W. P. Toler, E. D. McDonnell, J. J. Crane, and J. C. Kellogg of the Elizabeth Whist Club.

FINE TROTTING STOCK SHOWN.

Horses to be Sold in Madison Square Garden This Week.

The long rows of stalls in the basement of Madison Square Garden began to fill early yesterday morning with the light-harness stock that will be sold there during the next four days. Two lots of about thirty each arrived from California soon after daylight. They were shipped from the big ranches of William Corbitt and Pierce on the the 7th inst., and rested for three days at Chicago. The trip was one of the most successful ever made, and Samuel Gamble, who accompanied them, with Mr. Pierce, said that not a cough was heard during the long journey. Mr. Corbitt left Chicago a day earlier than the others, and was seen at the Hoffman House on Saturday. He expects to bring over another racing stable this year, and as John A. Goldsmith is not well enough to do the driving, John Deckerson, whom he engaged last Fall, will handle the San Mateo steppers.

Several of the Eastern consignments also reached the Garden yesterday, and local fanciers were out in force to look over the material that will be placed under the hammer this week. The thirty head from Rochester, owned by D. S. Hammond of the Murray Hill Hotel, make a fine showing, being all in splendid condition, the result of generous feeding and careful grooming. Charles H. Kerner's collection also numbers about thirty, many of them bred in Kentucky. These were brought to Mr. Kerner's farm at Great Barrington, Mass., last December, and came from there in charge of Trainer Burch, who brought out Bush, Alcyone, Jr., J. J., Audubon, and other fast trotters well known to the Grand Circuit.

Mr. Kerner has sent his brood mares to such sires as Alcantara, Dictator, Kentucky Prince, and Heritage, a son of Jay Gould and the great producer Emeline. One of his favorites is Credulity, by Belmont, and six of her foals have been selected for sale. Guenu, a bay filly of four years, is by Alcantara, out of Gilda, by Jay Gould, noted as the dam of Presto, 2.19½, the fastest yearling trotter in the North when he came out in 1888. Mr. Kerner says that Guenu has shown enough speed to warrant the prediction that she will be valuable on the turf.

The Corbett consignment will be the first one offered to-day, and after it comes those from Santa Rose farm, owned by Henry Pierce. These will occupy a part of the evening as well, and then about 9 o'clock rare old Alma Mater and her youngest daughter, Alma Wilton, will be the attraction. This famous dam was led over from Brooklyn yesterday with her filly, and they reached the Garden late in the afternoon. Samuel Gamble, who owns a third interest in the pair, said he had no doubt that Alma Mater is now in foal. She was bred last August to a son of Guy Wilkes, that he saw at Lexington when he was two years old.

This young stallion is called Alta Vista, and his dam, Amaryllis, has a remarkably strong pedigree. She is by Director, out of Maud S. T., a producing daughter of Governor Sprague, the next dam Belle Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen, being the dam of Baron Wilkes, and in the third generation is Sally Chorister, who produced Proteine, Belle Brassfield, and other cracks. Alta Vista is owned at Louisville, by McFerran & Clancey, and John A. Goldsmith drove the colt a quarter in 37 seconds at Lexington.

It was Gamble's ambition to breed Alma Mater to Guy Wilkes, believing that this would make a successful cross. When his opportunity came to select a sire in Kentucky, he chose the son of Guy Wilkes as the best stallion available that represented the strain he fancied.

Among those who inspected the stock at the Garden yesterday were John H. Shults, W. J. Keyes, F. A. Hammond, H. R. Murray, W. M. Fliess, and William Johnson.

The exhibition ring was not finished in time to drive or lead any of the trotters, and the visitors had to be content with seeing them led out of the stalls. Besides the two consignments from California that will occupy most of the day, the two well-known stallions Allandorf and Vatican will be sold at night, along with five head from Maplecroft Farm, Pamling. Allandorf cost E. D. Wiggin of Boston $8,000 at auction in Kentucky, and J. Malcolm Forbes gave some $15,000 for Vatican. The latter's fame comes chiefly through the doings of Belle Vara, 2.09¾, and Vassar, 2:07, one of the swiftest young pacers out last season.

LANCASTER'S FINE SHOOTING.

The Veteran Makes a Full Score in the Match on the Seventh's Range.

Two matches were shot at the Seventh Regiment Armory range on Saturday evening, and each resulted in an exhibition of fine marksmanship. In the veterans' match, N. D. Lancaster of Company K got first prize, with a full score. Three prizes were offered, and the other winners were C. H. Eagle and F. Van Lennep. This competition was open only to members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club, who are not active members of the regiment. Each competitor had five shots each at both distances. The competition in the Veterans' Cup match resulted in very good work. Private J. K. Green of Company A got top score. The prize winners in the veterans' match and other scores follow:

VETERANS' MATCH.

	200 Yd.	500 Yd.	Tl.
N. D. Lancaster, Company H	25	25	50
C. H. Eagle, Company B	24	23	47
F. Van Lennep, Company K	21	25	46

The other creditable scores follow:

W. G. Dominick, Company I	22	23	45
H. S. Clark, Company K	21	23	44
F. W. Budd, Company F	21	22	43
E. G. Arthur, Company I	19	15	34
W. B. Coughtry, Company F	12	21	33

VETERANS' CUP MATCH.

Private J. K. Green, Company A	33	34	67
Veteran H. S. Clark, Company K	32	34	66
Corp. A. Stevens, Company F	32	34	66
Sergt. H. V. D. Black, Company B	31	34	65
Private R. Darling, Company A	31	34	65
Veteran F. Van Lennep, Company K	31	34	65
Veteran C. H. Eagle, Company B	32	32	64
Capt. G. W. Rand, Company F	31	33	64
Private J. D. Ford, Company F	30	34	64
Veteran F. W. Budd, Company F	29	33	62
Veteran W. G. Dominick, Company I	30	29	59
Veteran E. G. Arthur, Company I	25	30	55

Eighth Battalion Stag.

The Eighth Battalion had a stag at the armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, on Saturday night. About 300 were present. It consisted of a vaudeville entertainment and boxing exhibition. The boxing bouts were between "Jack" Barry and "Mike" Adams, "Tom" Kiernan and "Al" Manning, "Sam" Bolan and George McFaddan, "Jack" Kenny and "Tommy" Russell, and George Browne and "Tom" McGowan. The vaudeville entertainment was furnished by the Weston sisters, Rice and Halvers, dancers; Gracie and Reynolds, knockabout comedians; Marie Griffith, a dancer, and the La Rosas, acrobats.

NEWS OF THE TENNIS PLAYERS

—The dates for the English tennis championships have been announced. The singles will begin at Wimbledon on July 8, the doubles, mixed doubles, and ladies' contests following, on the same season begins with the Dublin tournament on May 27. E. L. Hall will play in the early tournaments, returning to this country in time for the championships here. R. D. Wrenn will probably go abroad if he fails to make second base on the Harvard baseball team, but Clarence Hobart seems to have given up all idea of going to England. Nothing definite is known about the rumored visit of English players, although Matthews, the ex-champion of Canada, is quoted as authority for the statement that a party of players will visit this country after the English championships. Champion Pim, E. W. Lewis, M. F. Goodbody, and G. W. Hillyard are said to be preparing for the journey. Mrs. Hillyard, the woman champion, will accompany her husband.

—An indoor tennis tournament will be held in the Twelfth Regiment Armory on Tuesday afternoon, March 19. The "knock-out" system will be adopted, the usual two sets out of three deciding each match, losing players coming out. The tournament will be continued on Wednesday should the finals be reached too late for competition during the afternoon. Play begins at 12:30 P. M. Entries will be received by J. P. Paret, 119 West Ninety-third Street, New-York, until 10 A. M. on Tuesday. The fee is $1. Singles only will be contested. Calhoun Cragin, who won the recent "round-robin" contest in the armory, will compete. Among the other players already entered are John F. Scharf, J. E. Atterbury, Arthur Tappin, E. M. McEntree, C. E. Fennessey, Dr. Charles L. Dana, and J. P. Paret.

—The annual meeting of the Hamilton Tennis Club will take place in a few days and officers will be elected for the coming season. One of the prominent members states that the club, which was in an almost moribund state last year, will be managed properly this season and the grounds put in condition good enough to warrant the arrangement of open tournaments. The courts were poorly kept last season, and outside players refused to be induced to compete on them. A number of strong players have recently joined the club.

—The Florida tennis tournaments seem to have been affected by the frost which reduced most of the inhabitants to a "dead-broke" condition. The only fall tennis tournament is the one scheduled so far. Willis Farrington and C. Tite, Jr., are the only well-known players who have made plans for a Florida trip, though E. K. McEnroe, the local crack, may play at St. Augustine. G. S. Bryan, who won most of the prizes last season, is in bad shape this year and will try the Bermudas for a change.

—The officers of the West Side Tennis Club for 1895 are as follows: President—E. A. Crowninshield; Vice President—Charles B. Collins; Secretary—Charles X. Cordier, Jr.; Treasurer—Harry Canfield; Captain—Arthur Taylor. These officers will compose the Executive Committee, with John B. Brown, Eliot D. Dinsmore, Armitage Matthews, and Oviedo M. Bostwick as additional members.

The Boston players are making vigorous efforts to secure the presence of this formidable company at their invitation tournaments. H. L. Ayer, the Boston enthusiast, is now engaged in correspondence with them, but the dates of the Boston tourneys are rather too early, and it is too much to expect the British champions to leave home before the Wimbledon tournament.

—Mr. George E. Moore, one of the most enthusiastic supporters of tennis in Northern New-Jersey, has been elected President of the Hohokus Valley Tennis Club. The club has secured the State championship tournament for his club and is arranging a series of tournaments which will give plenty of work for the Ridgewood players this year.

—W. Gordon Parker is a most numerous individual, if half the reports about him are to be credited. He is said to be at Harvard and also studying art in Paris. The latest is that he has come to New-York to study art. This will be news to William, who has been playing in New-York and Brooklyn tournaments for four years at least.

—The Kings County Tennis Club and the Crescent Athletic Club have at last adopted the policy of holding open tournaments, and both have secured dates this season. This would point to the liveliest season hereabout since tennis became popular.

—The grounds of the Knickerbocker Tennis Club, which disbanded last Fall, owing to internal dissensions, will not remain unused, as A. B. Hall, one of the members of the club, is engaged in reorganizing the club on a new basis.

—R. Matthews of Toronto, a former champion of Canada, has taken up his residence in New-York, and will be seen in local tournaments this season.

Neither Team Could Score.

The third drawing in the championship series of games of the National Association Football League was played off yesterday on the Varuna Boat Club grounds, South Brooklyn, where the Brooklyn Wanderers and Scottish-Americans of Newark battled for an hour and a half, and then quit even. The ground was covered with snow.

The teams lined up as follows:

Brooklyn Wanderers. Positions.	Scottish-Am.
Smith	Goal	Stephenson
Patrick	Full back	McConville
Young	Full back	Dawson
McGuire	Half back	Spence
Stubbs	Half back	McCanse
Lamb	Half back	McDonnell
Gemmill	Right wing	Kelly
Hopkins	Right wing	Hill
Brown	Centre	Wallace
Stark	Left wing	Higgins
Mason	Left wing	Gafney

Referee—Hugh Fitzpatrick, Centreville A.C. Linesmen—F. Hopkins for Brooklyn Wanderers; R. Smith for Scottish-Americans. Goals kicked—Mason, (2,) and Gemmill for Wanderers; Wallace, Hill, and Higgins for Scottish-Americans.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS

The Big Tournaments Rapidly Nearing an End.

CLOSE CONTESTS IN MANY ALLEYS

Parke, Davis & Co. Lead in Drug Clerks' Series — Harlem Republican League Club's Close Race.

Nearly all the big tournaments in this city and across the big bridge are rapidly drawing to an end. The Interclub and Casino League bowlers brought their competitions to a close last week. Much depended upon the result of the games between the Oxford and Carleton teams played Saturday night. By breaking even the Carleton Club's representatives are now tied with the Hanovers for second place, while the Montauk and Lincoln teams are on even terms for third prize honors. It is predicted that the Carleton five will take second and the Montauks third prize.

The championship of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association is still in doubt. Parke, Davis & Co.'s team is in the lead, and the men say they will win; so does Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s team, which is a close second. Lanman & Kemp and Dodge & Olcott are tied for third place. Bacon & Co.'s team only played three games in the tournament and forfeited the other nineteen. Its players will be disqualified in next year's tournament. Parke, Davis & Co., Whitall, Tatum & Co., Dodge & Olcott, Lanman & Kemp, Merck & Co., and R. W. Robinson & Son's teams will play the last round of games next Saturday.

The fight in the Harlem Republican Club tournament is becoming more interesting each week. Bachelor Standard and Puritan teams played their final games last week. Winsor I. and New-York I. are on even terms for first place. New-York II. and Lotus are tied for second honors. As there are only two team prizes, a hot finish is anticipated between the four leaders, with the chances in favor of New-York II. and Lotus bowlers, as they have yet four games to play. Winsor I. and New-York I. have each two games to play.

The Paradise team has practically won the championship in the Petersdorf House tournament, while second prize will go to the Amity team. In the Casino tournament Ravenswood takes first prize, with eight victories and one defeat. Queens County Athletic Club is second, and Nonpareil, Norwood, Winsor I., and Boulevard I. are tied for third place.

The standing of the clubs is as follows:

INTERCLUB LEAGUE OF BROOKLYN.
(Completed.)

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Oxford	26	10	924	U. League	9	17	887
Carleton	21	15	920	Columbia	16	20	872
Hanover	21	15	879	Aurora Grata	14	22	888
Montauk	20	16	949	Midwood	12	24	863
Lincoln	20	16	928	Knickerbocker	11	25	828

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Highest Score.
Parke, Davis & Co.	16	4	787
Whitall, Tatum & Co.	15	5	793
Dodge & Olcott	14	6	820
Lanman & Kemp	14	6	768
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	14	8	780
India Rubber Comb Company	12	10	843
Merck & Co.	11	9	828
Colgate & Co.	11	11	741
Seabury & Johnson	8	14	694
Powers & Weightman	7	15	714
R. W. Robinson & Son	4	16	733
C. G. Bacon & Co.	0	22	636

HARLEM REBUBLICAN CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Winsor I.	9	3	929	Puritan	6	8	880
New-York I.	9	3	921	Grip	5	7	836
New-York II.	7	3	938	Lincoln I.	4	8	899
Lotus	7	3	924	Harlem	4	8	867
Phoenix I.	8	4	943	Lincoln II.	3	7	904
Winsor II.	8	6	901	Phoenix II.	3	9	830
Bachelor	8	6	854	Clique	2	8	821
Standard	7	7	917				

PETERSDORF HOUSE TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Paradise	10	1	808	Doctors'	8	8	708
Amity	8	2	810	Columbus	2	8	746
Social	7	3	745	Henrietta	2	10	808
Tuscarora	5	5	830				

CASINO TOURNAMENT, (Completed.)

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Ravenswood	8	1	922	Boulevard I.	5	4	795
Queens Co. AC	7	2	815	Columbia	4	5	760
Nonpareil	5	4	842	Winsor II.	2	7	813
Norwood	5	4	782	Boulevard II.	2	7	729
Winsor I.	5	4	772	Prospect	2	7	602

UNCLE SAM NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Orchard	18	1	1007	Gotham	6	8	856
Empire	10	2	914	Spartan	6	8	856
Fidelia	11	3	936	Cyclone	5	9	906
Rosedale	10	4	948	Palmetto	5	9	895
Manhattan	7	5	886	Bleecker	3	11	810
Golden Rod	8	6	951	Jumbo	2	10	820
Oriental	7	6	915	Auranla	1	13	753
Krakehila	7	7	903				

WEST SIDE LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
W. Harlem I.	5	0	792	Minqua	3	5	813
Bloom. II.	4	0	815	Reform I.	2	4	843
Owls	2	1	783	Comus	2	4	763
Bloom.	4	4	861	Homestead	1	7	762
W. Harlem II.	3	4	760	Reform II.	1	5	710

FRITZ'S TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
St. Nicholas I.	4	0	1,016	Friday Aft.	3	3	935
Puck	3	1	975	Echo	2	2	936
St. Nicholas II.	2	2	925	Hercules	2	4	783
Eleventh W.	3	3	982	Tuesday Aft.	0	6	959

FELDHEUSEN CLINTON HALL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Chestnut	4	0	813	Excelsior	2	3	780
Salvator	4	0	740	Standard	1	3	693
Hudson	4	1	780	Jefferson	0	4	674
Vigilant	3	2	682	T. & W.	0	5	655
Midnight	2	2	692				

A. A. B. U. FINAL SERIES.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
America	5	1	939	Bloomingdale	3	5	845
Osceola	5	1	986	New-York	2	4	846
Phoenix	4	2	863	Waverly	2	6	844
Salamander	4	2	891	Riverside	1	5	847
Echo	4	4	844				

BROOKLYN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Fearless	15	5	872	Monroe	8	10	981
Echo	13	5	881	Herkimer	8	10	899
Adelphi	13	5	910	Harmony	8	12	856
Salamander	14	6	880	South Paw	8	12	864
Oscebia	14	6	851	Pelham	7	13	844
Waverly	11	7	872	Clermont	6	12	809
Orchard	12	8	841	Evergreen	6	14	817
Ivanhoe	12	8	868	Clover	5	12	853
Pin Knight	12	8	878	Tioga	5	15	903
Reinecke	9	7	870	Flatbush	3	15	798
Prospect	10	8	918				

CODY'S SUB-TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Central	11	1	902	Columbia	5	7	847
Universal	10	2	882	Lexow	5	7	839
Aurora	9	3	890	Atlantic	4	6	865
Madison	6	4	885	Bedford	4	8	806
Park	7	5	877	Union	3	9	922
Excelsior	6	6	868	Vigilant	3	9	855
Hippecanute	6	6	806	Clover	1	8	800
L. Lyceum	6	6	826				

GONDRAN'S TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Qui Vive	20	6	948	Reinecke	13	13	949
Prospect	19	7	949	Central	11	16	903
Ansonia	18	8	915	Melrose	10	16	914
Aurora	18	8	873	Brunswick	9	16	907
Salamander	16	10	933	Mercury	8	18	887
Mikado	16	11	871	Madison	6	20	844
Fearless	15	11	902	Rambler	5	21	853
Speedway	13	13	867				

ARLINGTON HALL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	Sc.
Alert	4	0	865	Regent	2	4

Horses, Carriages, &c.

300 HORSES,

Among them 150 first-class heavy draught horses, weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 lbs.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,)

SALE BEGINS AT 10 A. M., AT

I. H. DAHLMAN'S

Auction Sale and Commission Stables,

205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 224, 226 East 24th St., between 2d and 3d Aves.,

NEW-YORK.

Regular sales every Monday and Thursday. Every horse sold must be as represented or money refunded. Forty-eight hours' trial given. Constantly catering to the public's requirements in the horse line. Quality offered improving with every sale. Appreciation and satisfaction being expressed on all sides. Patronage increasing every day. Heavy draught and cart horses, chunks, express, and delivery horses, coachers, trotters, cobs, and fancy driving horses, consigned by my regular well-known consignors, James Berry, Brocton, Ill.; C. Smith, Rockford, Ill.; James McCurdy, Ohio; William Wagner, Orville, Ohio; H. B. Carroll, Louisiana, Mo.; H. Shuhleim, Illinois; Bacon Brothers, Kansas, Ill.

I take pleasure in introducing to the New-York market Mr. Edward Thompson of Delaware, Ohio, who is considered the best judge of heavy draught horses, and it is an acknowledged fact throughout the West that Mr. Thompson consigns the best draught horses that are sent to any auction mart in this country. I have succeeded in making special arrangements to handle weekly consignments, and I will leave it to the public to judge and to indorse what I say regarding Mr. Thompson and his consignments.

SPECIAL.

My first grand combination sale takes place Wednesday, March 27. I will present at this sale the highest class high-knee acting coach horses, cobs, and saddle horses. These horses are of a class that can compete and carry off blue ribbons at any horse show; also a great variety of speed trotters and pacers, some with records and others that promise to make records. These horses are direct from the farms and fresh from the country. One will really find at this sale a combination of breeding, style, quality, action, speed, and good disposition; in fact, horses that have been handled, well-mannered, and the cream of their respective classes.

Catalogue now being compiled, and will be ready one week before the sale. Send your address and you will receive one by mail.

Do not get this combination sale confused with any other sale.

I. H. DAHLMAN, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—THIS DAY AND EVENING.
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.'S
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL
SPECIAL COMBINATION SALE
OF
TROTTING STOCK
AND HARNESS HORSES
Consigned by prominent breeders and owners, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1895, DAYS and EVENINGS, at Madison Square Garden, New-York, commencing each morning at 10 o'clock and each evening at 7:15 by electric light.

The sale will commence Monday, March 18, with the horses of the celebrated San Mateo Stud of California, owned by William Corbett, closely followed by those of Henry Pierce, Santa Rosa Stud, California; those of J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass.; E. D. Wiggin, Bellingham, Mass.; J. E. Dutcher & Son, Pawling, N. Y., and others.

On the second day, Tuesday, March 19, the horses of M. J. Hendrick, Avon, N. Y., will be followed by those of David S. Hammond, New-York, and Charles Backman, Stonyford, N. Y., in order named.

On the third day, Wednesday, March 20, the larger consignments are from W. N. Peak and John W. Dingee, Brooklyn, N. Y., estate of Edwin Bates, Derby, Vt., Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstocks, N. Y., Nathan Straus, New-York, and Charles H. Kerner, (Forkhurst Stud.) Great Barrington, Mass. Other owners send horses of great speed.

On the fourth day, Thursday, March 21, the larger consignments are from A. A. Wright, Hightstown, N. J., W. P. Redmond and Wm. M. Halstead, New-York, Samuel Wilkins and Guy Miller, Chester, N. Y. Other owners send many fine driving pairs and single horses for road and track and richly-bred breeding stock.

Catalogue sent only on application.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers,
107 John St., New-York.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or MAID TO YOUNG LADY.—By a competent Protestant girl in a private family, speaks English, French, and German; three years' city references. Advertiser, care Mrs. Ott, 144 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a smart, neat girl as chambermaid; competent seamstress; willing and obliging; city; private family. Call, Monday, 346 6th Av., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference; last employer can be seen. Irving, 139 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; speaks French, German, and English; as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best reference. 226 West 33d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a French girl as chambermaid and waitress in an American family; personal city references. A., L., 163 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; leaves on account of family going to Europe; best city references. N. K., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; best of references; city or country. 878 Lexington Av., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By a young girl in a private family; best city reference. Call, between 12 and 1, Mrs. Friend, 1,273 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; very willing and obliging. 372 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Good city reference; country preferred. 231 East 34th St., Read's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl; willing to help with other work; best references. 1,882 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl; no objection to do plain washing; best city reference. 416 West 53d St., second floor, rear.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, 25 years of age, to do light chamberwork and waiting. B., 254 East 60th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; best city reference. 218 East 65th St., Dolen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman in a private family; good city references. M. D., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; private family; satisfactory references. Call, two days, Foley, 204 West 60th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By an English Protestant as companion or maid to invalid lady; seamstress; experience in sickness; willing and obliging. 13 East 66th St., present employer's.

COMPANION.—By well-educated German as useful companion to an invalid lady. L. G., 341 West 30th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a German woman as good plain cook; capable of taking care of house during Summer if required; first-class reference. D., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent baker; satisfactory reference; trustworthy in every way. Call, Monday, at 721 6th Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook; has first-class city references; in a private family; by a respectable girl. Can be seen, all day Tuesday, at 675 8d Av., near 43d St.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook; can take chef's place; thoroughly understands serving all company dinners and luncheons; personal reference. M. H., 113 West 33d St.

COOK.—Thorough, competent; all kinds French and English cooking; take entire charge; city or country; best reference. 254 West 32d St., care of McCoy.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in every particular; makes clear soups, &c.; best city reference. S., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; no objections to the county; good city references. Call, Monday, at 346 6th Av., over market.

COOK.—By competent young woman as excellent cook, no objection to do coarse washing; private family; good city references. 200 West 31st St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as excellent family cook; no washing; city or country; good city reference. A. B., Box 864 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook; willing to do coarse washing; in private family; good city reference. N., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish girl as first-class cook; makes everything; tasteful and a fine baker; two years' references from last place. Britta, Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady, breaking up housekeeping, wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 27 West 49th St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; would do some washing; highest references. 233 West 135th St., basement; no cards answered.

COOK.—By first-class cook; fine family or boarding house; $25-$30 month. Janitor, 425 East 86th St.

COOK.—By a young girl to cook and do plain washing in private family; good references. M. C., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good plain cook; Protestant; neat, willing, and obliging; good city reference. M. M. C., care of Mrs. Farrell, 112 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman; first-class; no objection to country. Marie Piquart, 356 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant cook; best city references. Competent, Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By first-class cook and assist with washing; city reference; city or country. 134 West 62d St.

COOK.—By a first-class young English cook; thoroughly understands her business. K. L., 711 Hicks Street, South Brooklyn.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as cook and laundress or housework; city or country. F. S., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking; best references. M., care of Mrs. Cornell, 168 East 44th St.

FOR SALE—A Brewster Victoria; excellent order; price, $350. Inquire Stable, No. 72 Clinton Place.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES TO SECURE good situations for her cook and waitress, (colored,) both reliable and trustworthy; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, 134 West 73d St., between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; wages, $35 to $40; only those keeping kitchenmaid and going to the country in the Summer need address; first-class city reference. N. Y., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; bread and pastry a specialty; first-class city reference. 781 6th Av.; ring once.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as cook; good baker; also, a steady woman as laundress; both understand their work thoroughly; separate or together; good city reference; city or country. 129 West 33d St., Room 3.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook in every branch; can take full charge of kitchen; makes first-class soups, fish, meats, game, jellies, desserts, and bakings of every kind. Apply at present employer's, 33 Irving Place.

COOK.—By a first-class German American cook in small private family. M. L., 356 7th Av., fancy goods store.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman as cook in a small family; best city reference. O. A., 222 West 35th St., first bell.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook in a private family. 305 East 27th St. Mrs. Norman.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter by S. T. Taylor system; would go out by the day, week, or month; in or out of town; by day, $1.50; stylish suits made at home from $8 to $10 up; latest styles. M. Britton, 240 West 20th St., ground floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Walking and evening dresses made reasonably; fancy caps and misses' street and dancing gowns; also thorough dressmaker; by day; reference. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Twenty years in business; Easter suits, with new style skirt, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low; out by the day, $4. Mrs. Smyth, 940 6th Av., near 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced cutter, fitter, and designer on ladies' and misses' costumes; latest Spring styles; reference; terms moderate. Ennis, 38 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Taylor's system; misses' and children's clothing a specialty; wishes engagements by day or at home; highest references. 136 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish; few more customers by day; $1.75; perfect fit, Taylor's system used; best reference. Miss M., care Mrs. Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; few more engagements by the day; also children's. 881 8th Av., Kelly.

DRESSMAKER.—Reliable dressmaker will go out by day in private families; reference. 202 West 43d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Swedish woman to work by the day; washing, ironing, housecleaning, and scrubbing. 207 East 33d St., Hawanson's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing, plain or fancy cooking, or any other kind of work. Mrs. Flynn, 63 West 100th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman by day or week; good laundress, or will do any other work; best of reference. Nilson, 209 East 40th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; understands shirts, collars, and cuffs; any kind of work; reference. 70 Amsterdam Av.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman to go out washing, ironing, or cleaning by the day or week; first-class references. Mrs. Murray, 236 East 40th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an American young lady of refinement and ability as children's governess; experienced; English and music; entire charge taken; no objections to traveling. Miss S., 253 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined young French person as governess to growing children; has tact and judgment; city recommendations. Governess, care Mrs. Lafourcade, 377 4th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an English lady as nursery governess for the Summer with family in the country; English, French, and music; long experience and good city reference. Summer, 2,318 8th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a competent French nursery governess; well educated; entire charge of children; good seamstress; speaks no English; city references. D., 220 West 36th St., first floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German kindergartner; good needlewoman; best city reference. Miss E. B., 1,096 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By highly-educated German as nursery governess. P. H., 341 West 30th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By lady as housekeeper. Mrs. Bronson, 118 Charles St., near Hudson.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a girl lately landed; in private family as kitchenmaid. 327 East 20th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German; fully understands her duties; sewing, hairdressing, packing, charge lady's wardrobe; elderly lady preferred; best references. S. M., 140 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; best city references. Mrs. Blank, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable Protestant girl as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; neat sewer; best personal references as to character. Box 656, Orange, N. J.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; thoroughly understands her duties; good traveler on land and sea; good sailor; best city reference. G. P., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent German maid; speaks English, French; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; city references. W. F., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French middle-aged person; seamstress and dressmaker; good hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; best city references. Agathe, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; thoroughly competent in all the duties of a maid; good seamstress and hairdresser and good packer; best references. P. F., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German as lady's maid and seamstress; twelve years' city references. R. A. R., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; English, German; perfect hairdresser, seamstress, packer; experienced traveler in Europe. Mrs. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Frenchwoman; dressmaker, hairdresser; used to traveling; can be seen at present employer's. 889 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; Protestant; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; city reference. L. K., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German; speaks French and English; five years' best city reference. B. K., 897 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; no children; best city references. A. B. C., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser; excellent packer; good references. 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. 146 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; understands her business; used to traveling; excellent references. R. B., 18 West 57th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German woman as maid and seamstress; good dressmaker and hairdresser; would like to travel; best city references. 112 East 11th St. Ida Grothe.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; excellent packer; wishes to travel. K. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By French maid; knows her business well; capable of taking entire charge of any duty intrusted to her; very experienced in traveling and nursing, as well as fine work; exceptional good reference. F. P., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

MAID and THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS.—By German; capable and trustworthy in housekeeping or care of invalid lady; personal references. 351 East 46th St., care Mrs. Browne.

MAID.—By a young French girl, just arrived from Paris, as maid or to growing children; good dressmaker; best references. Jeanne, Box 280 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class maid and seamstress; accustomed to travel; good hairdresser and packer; best city reference. Mrs. Sutton, 329 East 33d St.

MAID.—By an English girl as maid and seamstress to children; understands French. 114 West 55th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; one and a half years' reference; present employer can be seen; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer. M. L., 333 East 46th St., care Mrs. McCall.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; best city reference. 110 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good city reference. 26 East 40th St.

Nurses.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young girl to take care of grown children; good seamstress; or to do light chamberwork. Present employer's, 804 5th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as first-class infant's nurse; aged 32; first-class city references. S. M., 330 East 27th St., basement.

NURSE.—By superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of infant or small children; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family; city references; disengaged April 1. Superior, Box 267 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By French Protestant; as competent nurse for growing children or maid for young lady; good sewer; good city reference. Petit, 208 West 33d St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; speaks good English. E. C., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By American nurse; capable of caring for infant or grown children; willing to sew; eleven years' city reference. S. J., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent, trustworthy, reliable person; take entire charge of infant from birth or growing; plain sewing; best city references. 836 5th Av., O'Brien's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 116½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By first-class infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; refined and trustworthy; highest reference. C., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of grown children or light waiting and chamberwork; good city references. 210 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By young Scotch Protestant girl as nurse for one or two children; is a good sewer. 356 West 33d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; will cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; willing to do all kinds of family sewing; would work in a private family. Call, this week, Seeley, 105 West 95th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By very competent French seamstress a few more customers by day for dressmaking, making over; also, children's clothes, &c.; best references. A. B., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By week or month; understands family sewing, dressmaking; references. 115 West 18th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Dressmaking; children's clothes; all kinds sewing; rectify; $1 per day. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—To go out by the day; understands making children's clothes; terms, $1. Clark, 354 East 17th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad desires to find positions for two maids; one as waitress and chambermaid; other as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 2, at 65 East 56th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; reliable and steady; wishes to change for housework in the country; has excellent city references. B. L., Times's Agency, 554 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress in not too large a private family; must be permanent; city references. E. C., Box 170 Times.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress and chambermaid in private family; city references. 214 West 27th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—A respectable colored woman wishes first-class family's wash; every convenience; sunlight drying. I. C. P., 130 West 33d St., third flat.

WASHING.—Respectable woman would like family washing to take home; open-air drying; terms very reasonable; best references. Mrs. Tierney, 234 West 31st St.

WASHING.—By a woman to do washing at home; can do shirts, with collars and cuffs; first-class reference. S., 133 West 30th St.

WASHING.—By a woman to do ladies' washing and ironing at home, or do office cleaning. Inquire janitor, 206 East 26th St.

WASHING, &c.—By a German woman, washing, cleaning; also wash home; prefers boarding house. 425 East 86th St. Janitor.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY going abroad desires to find positions for two maids; one as waitress and chambermaid, and a laundress willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 2, at 65 East 56th St.

COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN would do any kind of work by the day; excellent cook; fine baker; highest references. 233 West 135th St., basement.

MANICURE.—By manicure; few more customers at her home or their residence. 43 East 20th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—With experience; good penman; willing to work for moderate salary. O. W., 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Experience or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By experienced Englishman; permanent position preferred; age, 36; height, 6 feet; single; English and American references. B., care of Mrs. Lawrence, 400 4th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By thoroughly-competent Frenchman; age, 21; can be well recommended from his last employer; best references. C. C., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French Swiss in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; good valet; best references from last employer. L. T., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By German; first-class servant; thoroughly understands his business; good appearance; city or country; best city references; moderate wages. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Experienced in all duties; age, 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; personal city reference. A. B., 221 West 35th St., third floor.

BUTLER.—By experienced man (Swiss) in private family; age, 27; can be highly recommended from last employer; four years' city references. Pagésy, 222 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—By a young Swiss as butler or valet; speaks French, German, and English; best of Paris and city references. Albert, Box 231 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as butler, wife as cook; four years' best city references. E. B., care Z. Plancon, 226 East 59th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler or valet in a private family; thoroughly competent, willing, obliging; no objection to travel; best references. G., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By French couple; thoroughly understand their duties; city or country; first-class city reference. S. S., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—PARLOR or CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife (French Swiss) in private family; thoroughly competent; best city references. L. R., 504 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced Frenchman; strictly sober and honest; well recommended for care of china and silver; five years' reference. Louis, 135 West 20th St.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By a married couple, lately landed; desire quiet position in a gentleman's family; personally recommended. Y. Z., Box 72, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city reference. A. M., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or USEFUL MAN.—By young French man; understands his duties; like to travel; first-class references. P. R., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his butler and valet, who has been with him one year and ten months; English; age, 31. G., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in private family; city or country; understands his duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city reference. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a competent man of neat appearance; first-class butler; where second man and parlormaid are kept; first-class reference. Butler, 204 East 65th St., McGuiness's bell.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in a private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; neat appearance; best city reference. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English trained single man; satisfactory personal references. W. T., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man as first-class butler and valet; wife as first-class French cook; understands American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; take full charge in management of kitchen; best city reference. J. Y., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent references; will be personally recommended by his last employer. Butler, care of J. O'Hare, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple in a private family; four years' references; both first-class in every respect; leaving on account of departure for Europe; city or country. B. C., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining room floor; best city references. L. G., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; single; speaks English, French, and German; very reliable and understands his business; city or country; best city reference. P. N., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendation for capacity and sobriety; six years' first-class city references; just disengaged. C., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; aged 36; speaks fluent English; is good valet; also good cook; strictly respectable and sober; two and a half years' and five years' previous references. Valet, Box 285 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or with parlormaid; by competent, willing, and reliable young man, who understands his duties thoroughly; disengaged on the 21st; personal city reference. F. T., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID.—By young couple; together or separate; man (Swede) as butler or valet; wife (French) as maid or nurse; experienced servants; city personal reference; city or country. D. B., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and COOK.—English; middle aged; thoroughly experienced in all branches; best city or country references; or charge of bachelor's apartments. T. Y., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a capable young man in private family; can speak French and English; best reference. A. B., care of Resconsie, 300 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—Swiss; age, 40; best of city reference and long experience; in a first-class private family. J. B., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a German man of strictly temperate habits on a gentleman's place as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands care of horses and cows; willing and obliging; good references. M. H., 2 Bowling Green, care of C. von Wedell.

COACHMAN, PORTER, &c.—By colored man; thoroughly competent as coachman, porter, waiter, or to drive for doctor; first-class personal or written references; no objections to country. Call or address, for two days, W. H. D., 176 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Englishman; age, 37; married; thoroughly understands his business and handy around a gentleman's place, or would take charge of a gentleman's country place; sober, willing, and obliging; city or country; first-class reference. W. F., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman parting with his horses wants situation for his coachman; single, temperate, reliable, thoroughly experienced; city or country; understands gardening, milking, furnace; generally useful; can highly recommend him. Brower, Box 170 Times.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going to Europe wishes to get position for his man; city or country; middle-aged; married; small family; good driver; understands his business thoroughly; sober, honest, obliging, useful, careful. William, 465 4th Av., near 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Young man and wife wish situations on gentleman's country place; man first-class coachman; willing to make himself useful; wife good cook and waitress; no children; temperate; with best city references. 238 9th Av., Room 2.

COACHMAN.—First-class driver; married, small family; best city reference, written and personal, from last employer, who can be seen and glad to recommend him; city or country. Coachman, 106 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; 12 years' personal city reference; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; knows his business thoroughly; three years with last employer, who may be seen; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. W. G., 160 East 57th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; 9 years' city references from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. J. P., 387 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all branches; generally useful; willing and obliging; city or country; six years' best references from present employer; five years from former, J., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A lady going to Europe would recommend her coachman in every respect to any one wanting a first-class man. Mrs. S. J. Colgate, 4 West 16th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; good city driver; first-class city reference. M. C., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Irish; strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; seven years in last situation. X. Y., 25 Henry St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; fourteen years' city reference; excellent hand with horses, carriages, and harness; unquestioned personal city reference. J. P., 138 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man in private family or with a doctor; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class references. E. F., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a thorough, competent man; steady place with some family in the country; three years' reference from last place. Thomas, Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can highly recommend him; thoroughly understands his business; married; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent and reliable man; country preferred; best references from last and former employers. E. W., 4 West 44th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; single; understands his business; good and capable driver; sober and honest. J. B., 12 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; Protestant; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business; city references; no objection to country. W., 103 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-competent man; no objection to country. T. F., 329 West Boulevard.

COACHMAN.—By a married man with good reference; out of employment through family going abroad. J. S., 108 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; would like permanent position; can drive four and tandem; good city references. H. T., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; has first-class city references; willing and obliging. 141 East 69th St.

COACHMAN.—Has first-class and long city reference. Charles, 121 West 51st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and WORKING MANAGER.—By German, aged 39, married; twenty-two years' experience; understands vegetables, fruits, flowers, trees, landscape, &c.; competent to take full charge of gentleman's first-class country place, where neatness, sobriety, and industry are required; fifteen years' reference; or good place to work on shares. R., Box 128, Long Branch City, N. J.

GARDENER'S HEAD.—English; age, 30; single; thoroughly experienced grower of grapes, mushrooms, roses, and choice stove and greenhouse plants, flowers, vegetables, and fruit for Summer and Winter use; thoroughly experienced in the care of lawns and shrubberies. Owen, care of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By married man; no family; understands greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, rosehouses, and the general management of a gentleman's place; has first-class references from present and former employers. M. Ryan, care of Mr. Trask, Riverdale, N. Y., or 10 Wall St.

GARDENER, FLORIST.—By married German; competent; conversant with all branches of gardening, with the highest city references; would like to take care of gentleman's country residence where a good gardener is required. Reliable, Box 220 Times.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly understands the care and culture of stove and greenhouse plants, vines, &c., and the general care of gentleman's place; 14 years in the trade; references; English; married; one child. P. H. G., 926 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—On gentleman's place; married; no family; experienced in greenhouse work, planting and growing; all kinds fruits, flowers, and vegetables in succession; can keep garden and grounds in first-class order; references. Joseph, Box 325 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER—COOK.—By man and wife; Protestants; first-class gardener and florist; understands his business thoroughly in all branches; wife good cook or laundress; good buttermaker; city references. J. N., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Single; practical platsman under glass and outside; would take charge of gentleman's place; all kinds of cattle and stock; the laying out of ornamental grounds in the latest style. J. Jardener, Box 152 Times.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a Frenchman; single; twelve years' experience in France and two in America; commercial place; understands English; private family; best references. F. Gardinier, 109 West 25th St.

GARDENER.—By married man; Protestant; on private place; understands his work in every way; willing and obliging; best of references as to being entirely trustworthy and capable in every respect. I. S. Box 170 Times.

GARDENER.—By a married man; Protestant; fully capable to take entire charge of private place; best of city references as to character and ability. James, 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER.—Single; thoroughly understands flowers, fruits, and vegetables, lawns, &c.; first-class reference. Florist, Box 354 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—On gentleman's place; has full knowledge of greenhouses, lawns, gardening, farming, and stock; English; married; no family; best references. T. C., 1,160 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By a single man as gardener or assistant; understands greenhouses and vegetables; has four years' references. P. B., 3 Goerck St.

GARDENER—FLORIST.—By a good married man; one child; understands all branches of gardening; good references. C. B., 37 Cortlandt Av., seed store.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER

The One Satisfaction in Life.

From Harper's Bazar.

I do not care for books at all—I do not like to read;
I cannot work an interest up in anybody's creed.
A tale could have a mystery in every second line,
But it would wholly fail to rouse a sentiment of mine.

I do not care for music—music's naught but noise to me.
Whene'er I go to opera 'tis most unwillingly.
There's no such thing as harmony, as far as I'm concerned;
I wouldn't care if every bar in all the world were burned

I do not care for painting—no! I hate the sight of paints.
If they look at it as I do it would provoke the saints.
There never was a picture in a house or gallery
That held the slightest bit of charm so far as I could see.

Sports I despise, and always did; and science—oh, the deuce!
Astronomy, geology—for these I have no use.
I would not walk around the block to see the biggest man
That any science ever knew from Beersheba to Dan.

And as for farce and tragedy, and comedy, all plays,
I hate 'em as a modest man doth hate the public gaze.
I don't like food, I don't like drink, I don't like girls or boys,
I don't like grief or sorrow, and I have no use for joys.

In fact, if 'twere not for one thing I shouldn't care for life.
It seems to be a grand combine of trouble and of strife.
But that one thing redeems it all. Fate made me, not a Guelph,
A Romanoff, or Rothschild, but, what's best of all, myself!

To be myself! My own fine self! The one I most admire!
To what could one more sensibly, more daringly aspire?
Ah, Fate, you've made the rest of life but pomp and vanity,
But you did do one noble work indeed, when you made me!

His Sacrifice.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The tramp at the kitchen door was not such a bad-looking fellow, but when he spoke the lady of the house was quite shocked by his language.

"Mornin', Mum," he said to her.

"What do you wish?" she replied.

"Sling out a victual or two this mornin', Mum. See?"

"I think," she answered, gravely, "that you want something to eat, and I am quite willing to let you have a meal, but why do you use such wretched language. Can you express yourself in no better way?"

The tramp came a little nearer, and, removing his cap, cast his eye over his shoulder cautiously.

"I hope, Madame," he said, almost in a whisper, "that you will pardon my uncouth diction. It is more than a pleasure to me, Madame, to assure you that such language is not my native tongue. But, Madame, owing to circumstances over which I had no control, I have been compelled to abjure these sesquipedalities and euphemisms of expression in my later years which in my earlier were congruous with and incidental to my environments. In other words, Madame, I was born in Boston, and until my later adolescence was adnascent thereto, but latterly there has been developing such a prejudice against the inherited intellectualities of that superior city, that, to avoid the contumely of contumacious canaille, I have been compelled to conceal my identity under a cloak of contrariety which shocks my sensibilities infinitely more than it does yours, Madame, for I take it that you are not Boston born."

She shook her head in speechless helplessness, and he followed her into the kitchen and ate everything in sight.

Commercial Intelligence.

From The Waterbury.

The joke market, like the grain market, is dull. Puns have dropped out of sight; repartees are quoted as continually falling; quips are not active; antitheses are weak, and only epigrams are in active demand. There was a spurt in the joke market on St. Valentine's Day, but without firmness. A rally is expected on April 1, but during Lent the joke market will hardly furnish quotations.

One Left.

From The Ram's Horn.

A couple of little girls were playing very noisily one day, but finally left the room, as their elder sister thought. She remarked to her mother: "The tumult is over now, mother," whereupon the younger of the children, who had not gone as supposed, replied: "No, mother, there is one mult left yet."

Uncertain About It.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Traveler—Were you troubled

SERMONS ON ST. PATRICK

Special Services Yesterday in Many Catholic Churches.

GREAT CROWD IN THE CATHEDRAL

Archbishop Corrigan Celebrates Pontifical Mass and Father Henry Van Rensselaer Delivers a Panegyric.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with special services in many of the Roman Catholic churches yesterday.

The ceremonies in St. Patrick's Cathedral were most impressive. Pontifical high mass was sung at 11 A. M., when the church was so crowded that another person could not find room.

The Sixty-ninth Battalion, in uniform and with side arms only, attended mass in a body. An abundance of flowers and plants about the altar indicated the unusual importance of the day.

Archbishop Corrigan celebrated the mass. The assistant priest was the Rev. W. J. B. Daly. The deacons of honor were the Revs. Joseph McMahon and Ferenti. The Rev. Patrick Daly was the deacon of the mass, and the Rev. T. F. Murphy was subdeacon. The deacon of the cross was the Rev. A. Bowe, and the Revs. James N. Connelly and Henry T. Newey acted as masters of ceremonies. The Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, S. J., pronounced a panegyric on St. Patrick.

The music was Weber's mass in E flat. There was a double quartet in the choir, and sixty surpliced boys rendered the Gregorian music.

The Rev. Father Van Rennselaer took as his text "The Providence of God," and described the love and care of Almighty God for His children in sending such a man as St. Patrick to lead the people into the blessed light of the Gospel.

"In him," said the preacher, "was combined all the noble qualities of the soul; he was charitable and gave with an abundant hand from the means he possessed to the poor and needy. He loved his fellow-men, and with utmost solicitude sought to direct them in a manner that would give greatest peace and happiness.

"When St. Patrick went to Ireland he found the people worshipping fire. These people were fierce and warlike, yet such was the sweetness of disposition in this holy man that he was unharmed while preaching against the false gods of the people. And as St. Patrick spread the light of the Gospel to the Irish people, so through the wonderful providence of God the Gospel truth has since been spread by the people of Ireland to many a benighted people to whom the doctrine of Christ was unknown."

High mass was celebrated in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott Street, at 11 A. M. The Rev. Father Murphy was the celebrant, the assisting priests being the Rev. Fathers O'Brien and Julius. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Kearney, the pastor. His subject was "St. Patrick," to whom the pastor paid an eloquent tribute. He passed in review the life of the saint from the hour in which he was carried off in his youth from the Brittany coast and sold into slavery to Milo, an Antrim chief, who condemned him to herd swine on the unsheltered side of Slaines Hill, until he returned to the land of his captivity with a mission from Pope Celestine and kindled the Easter fire in view of the Irish King and his Druids at Tara, in royal Meath.

He told the story of the youth's dream while in Milo's service, which enabled him to find a vessel by which he made good his escape; of the vision in after years when he had taken holy orders in which he saw the children of Ireland with outstretched hands, beseeching him to come to them. This he took as an indication of a Divine call, and he never rested until he had again set foot on Irish soil in Down, not far from the scene of his captivity, and began the labors which had borne such fruit for the cause of Christ.

Other saints, the preacher said, had done great work, but St. Patrick's mission had been more bountiful. During his life in Ireland he brought the women together in holy communities, and the men also, and while Europe was still for the greater part pagan Ireland became known in a few years as the Island of Saints and scholars. The work of St. Patrick was lasting work, and his children carried the faith which he brought them to every quarter of the globe. In the early days the sons and daughters of St. Patrick carried Christianity into Germany and all Northern Europe, and in those later times they carried the banner of Christ from pole to pole.

The Sisters of Mercy, the Ursulines, the Presentation Nuns, belonged to Ireland, and in every sisterhood the world over, in every home for the afflicted and the young, there, giving succor and hope, were to be found the daughters of St. Patrick. And the sun rose upon no land in which there was not to be found a son of St. Patrick a priest at the altar of God. Neither persecution nor famine, neither fire, nor drought, nor the bribes of the world's wealth could extinguish the light of faith which St. Patrick had placed in the hearts of the Irish people. On this day, the festival of their great saint, they should kneel before God and give Him thanks for the mercies and the glory He had bestowed upon their race.

WILL TOAST ST. PATRICK.

Brooklyn Hibernians to Have a Parade and Then Dine.

St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated today in Brooklyn with considerable ceremony. There is to be a big parade, followed by three banquets in the evening. The parade will start at the fountain at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The St. Patrick's Society will have a banquet in the Academy of Music Assembly Rooms, in Montague Street. Coroner Kene will preside. The toasts will be responded to as follows: "The Day We Celebrate," the Rev. J. M. Kiely; "Ireland," David McClure of New-York; "America," Ashbel P. Fitch, Controller of New-York; "The City of Brooklyn," Jackson Wallace, President of the Board of Aldermen. Sister societies will be represented by Joseph A. Burr and William R. Davenport.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will celebrate at the Arion Hall. Among those invited to speak are the Rev. Sylvester Malone, Regent of the University of the State of New-York; Fire Commissioner Frederick W. Wurster, Congressman Charles G. Bennett, ex-District Attorney Fleming of Queens County, William C. Bryant, Bernard J. York, and A. S. Somers.

Another branch of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will dine at the Pouch Mansion, and John C. Kelley will preside. It is expected that Mayor Schieren will be one of the guests if he gets home from Philadelphia in time.

The National, State, and city flags were displayed on the City Hall and Municipal buildings yesterday.

Minstrels at the Academy.

Primrose & West's minstrel company kept a large audience at the Academy of Music in a happy mood for over two hours last evening. There was a clever representation during the first part of the evening of old-time negro minstrelsy. New jokes, old negro melodies, and bright, new ballads made up the minstrel part of the programme. The entertainment was closed by Millar Brothers' dioramna, representing many interesting scenes. Some very clever mechanical effects were produced. Other features of the entertainment were the champion march and drill, arranged by William H. West, and the singing of plantation melodies by the Knickerbocker Quartet.

Took Opium and Turned on the Gas.

Ludwig Kress, thirty-five years old, who boarded at 466 Hart Street, Brooklyn, took a dose of opium on Saturday and then plugged up every crevice in the room and turned on the gas.

He was discovered in an unconscious condition and taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where he died last night. No cause is known for the deed.

An Old Man's Skull Fractured.

Abram Wallach, sixty-seven years old, of 305 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, was struck by a runaway horse attached to a wagon at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue last night. His skull was fractured. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

The horse belonged to John Hemminch of Bedford Park.

TO-DAY,
NOVELTY SILKS.

Our latest importations include many striking and novel styles. They are evidently correct, for they sell rapidly.

On the Main Floor, the styles and values shown from one to two dollars a yard are very remarkable. Novelties in Blacks, and Black grounds with Colored figures, are in particularly beautiful designs.

Satin Duchesse is much sought by Leaders of Fashion. We have received a fresh supply in the very latest tints.

Specialties for Bridal and Evening Costumes.

In the Basement Sales Room, our great Sale of Figured India and Striped Taffeta Silks is continued.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

A DENVER MAN SHOT AND KILLED

The Husband Whom He Had Wronged Deliberately Murdered Him, and Says He Thinks He Did Right.

DENVER, Col., March 17.—George R. Kroning, a clerk in the Auditor's office of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, was shot this afternoon by William R. Peck, at Room 628, Equitable Building, and died two hours later. Peck up to two years ago was City Passenger Agent of the Rock Island Road.

Kroning's wife obtained a divorce from him several weeks ago, and in her suit named as co-respondent a woman named "Marie," who, it is said, is Mrs. Peck, wife of the man who did the shooting.

Peck rushed into Police Headquarters this evening and excitedly informed the officers in charge that he had just shot Kroning. He said he did not know whether he had killed him or not, but he had emptied the six chambers of his revolver into his body. Only three bullets struck Kroning, one entering his abdomen, one his left lung, and the other his left temple.

Peck refused at first to believe his wife guilty as charged in Mrs. Kroning's complaint, but in the course of the trial Mrs. Kroning's attorney introduced a letter written by Mrs. Peck to Kroning telling him that she would place a lamp in the parlor window if the coast was clear, and if there was no light there he would know that her husband was at home.

Mrs. Peck is a beautiful woman of the brunette type, and has been active in church work. Kroning and his family were regular attendants at St. John's Cathedral.

To a detective to-night Peck handed a newspaper account of the divorce trial when asked the cause of the shooting, and said it was the evidence therein detailed that led him to avenge the wrong done him, and that he thought he was amply justified in his action.

SURE THE MEN ARE BURGLARS

SUTTON AND JOHNSON WILL HAVE TO ANSWER TWO CHARGES.

A Sledge Hammer Found in Johnson's House Identified by Its Owner—Both Seen in and Around Banks.

Police Inspector MacKellar, who is in charge of the Brooklyn detective squad, is positive that he has woven a strong web of circumstantial evidence around Frank Sutton and Charles Johnson, the alleged safe burglars arrested Saturday morning.

When the arrest became known at Police Headquarters it created some commotion.

After the publication of the fact of the arrests several persons called at headquarters. One was James Wenck, a blacksmith, of 113 Lexington Avenue.

He identified the sledge hammer found in the cellar of Johnson's house as his property. It was stolen Friday night and it was that night that the safe in the oil store of Peper Brothers at 417 De Kalb Avenue was opened. This store is only four short blocks from the blacksmith's shop.

Inspector MacKellar kept up his work on the case and was rewarded in another way. Among the tools found in Johnson's house was a triangular-shaped instrument with beveled edges and containing three screw bolts.

This instrument, when placed over the combination knob on a safe is held in position until the bolts are screwed up. Then as the bolts are screwed tighter, and tighter, something is compelled to give, and that something is the combination knob. With this out of the way, the doors are thrown back and the safe is at the pleasure of the burglars.

But in working the screw bolts they are bound to make some mark on the paint of the safe. Inspector MacKellar ascertained that the paint had been scratched off the safe in the DeKalb Avenue store and the triangular instrument was placed over the place where the knob was, and the screw bolts fitted the marks to a nicety. This, Inspector MacKellar says, is the best possible evidence that Johnson and Sutton cracked the safe. Taking this and the identification of the sledge hammer into consideration, the police claim that the evidence connects Johnson, at least, with the DeKalb Avenue case.

The two men have been seen hanging around the Union Bank at Fifth Avenue and Union Street, Brooklyn, for a week, and they were also seen in the Germania Savings Bank, in Fulton Street, opposite the City Hall. The police are positive that they meant to rob both these banks.

The men were arraigned before Police Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. They were face to face with each other for the first time since their arrest, yet neither recognized the other. After Justice Walsh had committed them to jail, Detective Reynolds accused Johnson of having committed the safe burglary on De Kalb Avenue.

Johnson smiled and said: "You don't say so."

"Yes, Sir, I do, and the sledgehammer found in your cellar has been identified as the one stolen from the Lexington Avenue blacksmith's shop," said Reynolds.

"You detectives are very expert," said Johnson. "I suppose you will now claim that I am a burglar," and then he laughed as if it was a huge joke.

Sutton, on the other hand, is a very quiet man, and looks like a prosperous business man. His wife visited him at the jail.

The men will again be arraigned before Justice Walsh this morning upon the charges of carrying burglars' tools and burglary in breaking into the blacksmith's shop and stealing the sledgehammer.

Inspector Jacobs of the United States Secret Service is waiting for the result of the action of the Brooklyn officials. He has a warrant for Johnson's arrest for a burglary committed at Eureka, Ark.

Two Bold, Bad Bandits.

Eugene Moriano of 176 Thompson Street yesterday caused the arrest of Pasquale Peatro and "Tony" Count, two desperate characters, who live at the same address. Moriano says that $207 and a gold watch had been stolen from him, and as he had seen Peatro and Count spending a lot of money, he applied to a policeman of the Mercer Street Station and had these bold, bad bandits arrested.

Peatro is five years old and Count, more familliarly known as "Tony," is the same age. It appears that their monthers had given each 10 cents for being good for a week, and they had gone and spent it. The recklessly extravagant way in which they did it brought them into suspicion and thence into court. Their mothers told Justice Simms all about it, and the lads were discharged.

We told you Saturday why we can sell a lot of money-saving clothes, shoes, hats, and furnishings; but why do we? Do we have to? or do we just want to?

Both. Other stores sell cheap, and we don't propose to let 'em get ahead of us; if there's any getting there first to be done, we're going to do it.

That is what $3 derby, $5 dress-suit case, $2.50 shoe, $5 patent-leather shoe, $2.75 soft hat, 50-cent neckties, clothes at a third or half less than tailors' prices, and short-trousered boys' clothes at cost, mean.

Neglige shirts are ready—see 'em in our windows. Better see 'em on though; the windows don't show how they fit.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

SMITH'S MOTHER-IN-LAW

Had Him Arrested and then Tried to Get Him Free Again.

HE STOLE HIS BRIDE, HER CHILD

Brought Here from Buffalo—Mother-in-Law Changed Her Mind and Wanted to Keep Him from Jersey City.

Jasper T. Smith, twenty-six years old, of 125 Grand Street, Jersey City, an advertising agent and a fugitive from justice, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday by Detective Doyle of Jersey City and Policeman Kelly of the Twenty-third Sub-Precinct, this city. Smith is a bright, keen-witted fellow, whose experiences have afforded interesting topics of conversation and contemplation in his native city.

Smith was attentive, during the Winter of 1893-4, to Lizzie Freely, who is only fifteen years old, the daughter of a wealthy widow, Margaret Freely, the owner of a line of tugboats and barges, with an office at 1 Broadway.

The girl had another suitor, Charles C. Buckley, a wealthy real estate broker.

Smith went to New-Haven in September of last year, and the young girl joined him. Mrs. Freely, on learning that Smith had induced her daughter to leave home, lodged information, charging him with abduction. She also made a charge of larceny, claiming that Smith had taken a valuable ring that had belonged to her husband, and was in the daughter's custody. Smith was arrested and held in $3,000 bail.

Miss Freely's other suitor, Mr. Buckley, showed his magnanimity by furnishing this bail. He and nearly everybody else were surprised when Smith and Lizzie announced that they were man and wife, that they had been married in due and proper form the preceding January. Mrs. Freely doubted this statement, and insisted that the couple should be married in her presence, and it was done.

Smith's case was called in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Jersey City, last Tuesday, he having been indicted by the Grand Jury. No defendant responded. Then Mr. Buckley realized that his ostensible act of philanthropy bade fair to cost him $3,000. The court, however, gave the bondsman an extension of time.

A detective kept close watch over Mrs. Smith, and it was not many hours before he had the satisfaction of learning that she had boarded a train for Buffalo. He notified the Buffalo police to meet the young wife, whose description, with that of her husband, accompanied the instructions, and if need be follow her. Mrs. Smith was met by her husband, who was promptly arrested.

Smith waived extradition proceedings and was brought here Saturday. He was accompanied by his wife.

The prisoner seemed in good spirits, for it had been given out that the Public Prosecutor of Hudson County, N. J., had declared that in the event of the complainant's non-appearance the case would fall through, there being no statute against a man's "abducting" his own wife, and the larceny complaint was inconsequential.

The party reached the Grand Central Station at 10:15 o'clock Saturday night. As they emerged into the lobby adjoining the street Mrs. Freely greeted her daughter effusively, spoke cordially to Smith, and said she had a carriage waiting. On reaching the vehicle the party entered, and the detective followed.

"What business have you here?" cried Mrs. Freely, flaring up.

"I am the business of the world," replied the detective. "This man is in my custody, and I propose to see that he is safely landed in Jersey City."

"But I pay for this carriage," retorted the irate woman, "and you cannot ride here."

"I'm willing to pay for the space I occupy," was the reply, "if that is what troubles you, and I shall ride here if Smith does."

At this Mrs. Freely screamed: "This man is my daughter's husband, and he will not go to Jersey City to be locked up. Where is your authority to take him into another State? You've no right to do it until you are legally empowered," and she ordered the driver to go ahead.

The detective knew that the woman had the best of the argument, and he determined to have the matter settled then and there, especially as his prisoner showed a disposition to make a dash for liberty.

The detective jumped from the carriage, ordered the driver to halt, and called for assistance. A policeman forced his way through the crowd that had congregated, and to him the detective briefly explained the situation. All this time the mother of Mrs. Smith was shouting with all her might. The wife was sobbing hysterically and clinging to her husband as if to prevent him from being taken away.

The policeman said the matter had better be taken into the police court for disposition, and ordered the cabman to drive around into Vanderbilt Avenue. Smith was locked up for the night.

Mrs. Freely ultimately left the station, vowing that she would have her son-in-law out in spite of the police.

An hour before the opening of Yorkville Court yesterday the woman and her daughter were in the spectators' seats, waiting for Smith's case to be called.

While waiting Mrs. Freely consulted with an attorney, and, it is probable, was advised to make no objection, as she would not prevent the ultimate return of the prisoner. Just before Police Justice Ryan went on the bench the woman hurriedly left the court room.

Smith, on being arraigned, readily consented to go to Jersey City, and Police Justice Ryan committed him to the custody of the detective. The two men, on leaving court, were joined by Bondsman Buckley. Smith's case will be called in Jersey City this morning.

Driver James Riley Is Dead.

James Riley, the driver of the carriage in which five Yale students were making a tour of east side curiosities Saturday night and which was wrecked in a runaway at Delancey Street and the Bowery, died early yesterday morning in Gouverneur Hospital. Riley was thrown from the carriage. Several of his ribs and a leg were broken. He lived at 236 East Thirtieth Street.

REDFERN
Court Dressmaker.

MR. REDFERN, HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM HIS VARIOUS EUROPEAN HOUSES, IS SHOWING HIS LATEST NOVELTIES, WHICH CAN BE REPRODUCED AT LOWER PRICES THAN HE HAS YET FOUND POSSIBLE SINCE OPENING HIS NEW-YORK ESTABLISHMENT, OWING TO THE GREAT REDUCTION IN THE TARIFF.

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CLOSE WATCH ON POOLROOMS

Police Not Affected as to Their Actions by the Decision Given by Justice Ingraham.

The release of Robert Kenny, manager of Joseph Serransky's poolroom, 81 Mott Street, on habeas corpus by Justice Ingraham, Friday, after Kenny had been arrested for violation of the Sunday law, made no difference in the action of the police with regard to the poolrooms yesterday. Detective were kept watching the poolrooms as usual, and all over the city, wherever any one could be found open, the manager was promptly arrested.

In most cases, however, the poolroom keepers were cautious, and despite Justice Ingraham's decision that "playing billiards is not one of the acts prohibited on Sunday unless played in a public place," either kept their places closed entirely or ran them with closely-guarded doors.

Capt. Berghold of the Elizabeth Street Police Station, in whose precinct Serransky's poolroom is, and whose men arrested Kenny, said that in spite of the decision he was having Serransky's place watched, and if it were opened the manager and the players would be arrested.

"Judge Ingraham's decision doesn't affect the case," he said. "Of course, it is no offense to play billiards in a private house or to gamble, so far as that goes, on Sunday or any other day, if the public is not admitted, but no one can hold that a poolroom on the window of which is displayed the sign, 'Pool at 2½ Cents the Cue,' is anything but a public place. And if any such place is opened in this precinct on Sunday, it will be raided for violation of the Sunday law."

Similar statements were made at the Mulberry Street, Mercer Street, and Fifth Street Stations.

Twenty-eight men and boys, some of them colored, were arrested yesterday afternoon at 1 Roosevelt Street, which is also 183 and 185 Park Row. They were locked up at the Oak Street Station.

Policemen surrounded the place, in which were over thirty-five men and boys playing pool. As soon as the officers entered a rush was made for the three doors by the frightened inmates, who did not stop to get their coats and hats. Finding the exits cut off, several of the men jumped through the windows. In this way several made their escape. Great excitement prevailed on the street, where over 1,000 persons gathered to see the wholesale arrest.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, possibly light snows in extreme northern portions, brisk to high westerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, brisk to high westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA; NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, warmer, brisk and high westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to westerly. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, westerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, slowly rising temperature, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers in southeast portion, northeast winds, warmer Monday evening in northern portion, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, WESTERN FLORIDA, and LOUISIANA, warmer, fair, winds shifting to southerly. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, probably showers in extreme southern portion, winds shifting to southeast, warmer. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, warmer, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, westerly winds, and warmer.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, possibly preceded by light local snows on Lake Ontario, brisk and high westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, warmer, fair, westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, westerly winds, warmer in southeast portion. IOWA, fair, variable winds, warmer in eastern portion. KANSAS, fair, but increasing cloudiness, southerly winds, warmer in extreme eastern portion. NEBRASKA, fair, variable winds, warmer in northern portion. COLORADO, generally fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair, northwesterly winds, becoming variable, colder in northern portion Monday evening. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in the St. Lawrence Valley, where it is lowest. It has fallen generally throughout the central valleys, and thence westward to the Pacific coast, and it is highest over the Gulf States. It is warmer, except on the South Atlantic coast, and the winds are generally from south to west, except in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, where they continue from the northwest. High westerly winds prevail in Western New-England, New-York, and the lower lake regions. The weather is generally clear in all districts. Warmer, generally fair weather will prevail throughout the Southern States, the central valleys, and the lake regions. Signals are displayed from Sandy Hook to Boston and section.

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All sorts of artistic styles: Empire or modern, kidney-shaped, rectangular, oval.

Made of finest oak or mahogany. Not much carving, but what there is is best. And they cost—see them, though; the ordinary retailer's price is pretty nearly double what you pay when you

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CARRIAGE and EVENING HATS
5,000 DOZEN
Untrimmed Hats
FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.
EVERY BRAID AND SHAPE MANUFACTURED REPRESENTED IN THIS IMMENSE STOCK.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS A SPECIALTY.
LARGE ASSORTMENT JET CROWNS AND ORNAMENTS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, AIGRETTES, &c.
Lowest Prices.

New Spring Styles
IN
LADIES' CAPES
AND VISITES.

Velvet Capes,
trimmed with Chiffon Lace, Beaded or Embroidered, Extreme Shapes, Rich Effects.

Soft Finished
Double Capes,
Medium Length, Embroidered and Guimpe trimmed, matronly styles.

Silk and Satin Capes,
Applique, Beaded, and Mourning Effects, Flare Collarette Shape and Medium Lengths.

Cloth and Diagonal Capes,
Paris Ruffle Trimming, also in Double Effects.
Very Moderate Prices.

LADIES' SPRING JACKETS.

English Jackets
In Box Cloth, Kersey, and Coverts, Plaited and Corded Seams, Short Shapes.

Unfinished Worsted
and
French Clay Jackets,
Medium and Short Lengths, Single and Double Breasted Shapes.

Imported Jackets,
Natty Short Shapes in Novel Materials, Fly Front and Single Breasted Effects, new Mandolin Sleeves Fancy Silk Linings.

Domestic Coverts, Kersey, Diagonals, &c.,
Plaited Seam Effects.
At Popular Prices.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—"Pictorial Burlesques."—The artists of the city, under the patronage of some of the best-known matrons of the fashionable world, will give an exhibition of "Pictorial Burlesques" at the galleries of the American Art Association on Wednesday and the following afternoons and evenings for the benefit of the West Side Day Nursery. The collection will include all kinds of pictorial art, and will be known as the "Snap Shots in Caricature," caricatures which are aimed at fashion, politics, and fads of the season. The paintings will not be for sale, nor will the artists' names appear. Maids and matrons of the social world will pour tea on the afternoon of the opening day from 3 to 7 o'clock. On that afternoon the admission will be $1, and on all other days 50 cents. The list of patronesses of the exhibition includes Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Mrs. John A. King, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. J. N. Beekman, Mrs. J. D. Vermilye, Mrs. Frederick H. Betts, Mrs. George Blagden, Mrs. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Mrs. F. Hopkinson-Smith, Mrs. John E. Blake, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mrs. William A. A. Perry, Mrs. John T. Hall, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. Samuel Coleman, Mrs. Henry Mills Day, Mrs. Alfred P. Dix, Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, Mrs. Robert T. Talbot, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Richard H. Ewart, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. Edwin L. Godkin, Mrs. Henry Y. Satterlee, Mrs. F. T. Robinson, Mrs. James W. Pinschot, the Misses Ogden, Mrs. James J. Goodwin, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. Herman T. Livingston, Mrs. Irving Grinnell, Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. Alfred C. Howland, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt.

—A Kindergarten Benefit.—An entertainment will be given under the auspices of young society folk on Saturday afternoon at Sherry's for the benefit of the Manhattan Free Kindergarten, 416 East Twenty-sixth Street. Music will be furnished by the Cutler School Banjo Club, and Dwight L. Elmendorf will give an illustrated lecture on "Across Our Own Continent." There will be dancing and refreshments. Tickets at $2 each may be had from Mrs. William T. Blodgett of 24 West Twelfth Street, Mrs. Edward Harriman of 22 East Fifty-first Street, and at Sherry's. The patronesses are Mrs. N. E. Baylies, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Charles de Rham, Jr., Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Shippen, and Miss Whitney.

—A Lenten Benefit Musicale.—A Lenten musicale for the benefit of the Eclectic College Free Dispensary will be given at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, on Thursday, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. The following artists have kindly consented to assist: Miss Jennie Dutton, soprano; Miss Fannie Devilla Ball, pianist; David Mannes, violinist; Perry Averill, baritone; Hans Kronold, 'cellist, and Mrs. George W. Boskowitz, accompanist.

Ninth Regiment at Church.

The annual sermon to the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was delivered yesterday afternoon by the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Fifth Avenue. Although attendance at this service is not compulsory, about five hundred members of the regiment were present. They were in full uniform, but without arms, except that the officers wore side arms.

Spanish-American Club's Anniversary.

The Spanish-American Club last evening celebrated its tenth anniversary by a banquet at the Union Square Hotel.

EX-BALL PLAYER DAILEY'S BRUTALITY

He Struck Mrs. Sinman, and Her Baby Fell from Her Arms.

Abbie Sinman, two years old, of 231 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital yesterday, suffering with compression of the brain, caused by falling out of her mother's arms when the latter was brutally assaulted by John Dailey, an ex-baseball player.

Dailey, who is thirty-nine years old, and was at one time well known in baseball circles, both as player and umpire, was made angry because his sister-in-law was to be dispossessed from her apartments in 231 Tillary Street.

He believed Mrs. Laura Sinman, who lived on the third floor, had caused the landlord to decide to dispossess his sister-in-law, and yesterday he called on Mrs. Sinman, but she refused to let him in. He kicked the door open, and struck her with his fist on the mouth. She staggered, and the child fell from her arms, its head striking the floor.

Dailey was recently liberated from the penitentiary, after serving four months for hurling a stone through a saloon door at Park Avenue and Canton Street. He is now held on the charge of assault in the second degree.

Strikers Going Back to Work.

The walking delegates reported yesterday that the sympathetic strikes to help out the electrical workers were as strict as at any time since the orders to the building tradesmen to go out had been issued, but very many of the men are unwilling to stand out, and it was said that many of them were quietly going back to work.

The leaders gave out a new report yesterday to encourage the men to continue the strikes. This was that the Executive Board of the Allied Bricklayers had decided not to renew their annual contract with the Mason Builders' Association, which expires on May 1, unless that association should discontinue the support it has been giving to the electrical contractors.

The bricklayers' unions have heretofore kept aloof from the Board of Walking Delegates, and have been in the habit of making independent contracts with the master builders and contractors, and kept on working when the other building trades struck.

Another Importation of Rich Crepons

Just added to the Crepon Department, a large foreign purchase of the most elegant types in these singularly fashionable fabrics.

Crepons crinkled in plaids, stripes and pretty clouded effects.

Film Crepons—just out.

Rippled Crepons, in a line of beautiful spring colors.

In our Scotch section, we are showing the most extensive assortment of Spring Tweeds and Dress Cheviots; many of these are intermingled with silk—knots, balls and flecks of bright color.

Several Specials are listed for to-day and to-morrow.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Malcolm S. Dingwall, twenty-six years old, an engineer, died in the New-York Hospital Saturday evening from injuries sustained by being crushed by an elevator Feb. 28. Dingwall was the physical instructor of the Young Men's Union of Harlem.

—Herman Reinhardt, foreman in a factory in Elizabeth Street, dropped dead at the Bowery and East Fourth Street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

—The annual dinner of the alumni of Drew Theological Seminary will be held at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street, this evening at 6 o'clock.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the second degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—George Schoenwold, eight years old, of 346 Franklin Avenue, while playing in the yard of 392 Classon Avenue on Saturday was bitten by a St. Bernard dog. The child's leg was severely injured. The wound was cauterized at the Cumberland Street Hospital. The dog was not mad and will not be killed.

—Fire from an unknown cause started in the dining room of the two-story frame house at Tenth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The house is owned and occupied by Emanuel Hyser. His family escaped. The house is a total loss. The damage is estimated at $5,000.

—The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn will meet at 44 Court Street this evening, and Dr. Lewis G. Janes will speak on "Municipal Socialism."

Long Island.

—The Spring session of the Long Island Presbytery will be held at Southampton on April 9. One of the important matters to be disposed of will be the election of Commissioners and alternates to the next General Assembly, to be held in Pittsburg, Penn.

—A musical club has been organized at Sea Cliff, with the following officers: Mrs. Louisa Dreyer, President; Earlman Tuner, Vice President, and Mrs. Paul Travers, Secretary. The works of celebrated composers will be studied at the club.

—Henry Schnell, who was blown up in his illicit distillery at Bayside last week, lies in a critical condition in the Flushing Hospital. He is guarded by Deputy Marshall McManus.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Phoenicia from Hamburg.

B.—Hermann Blossfeldt, Udo Bollendorf, Miss Amalie Bollendorf, Theodor Bollendorf, Georg Bickel.—C.—George W. Campbell, Miss Lotte Craig.—D.—Juan Dieckmann, Arthur Doebren.—F.—Friedrich Flemming.—H.—Salomon Hein.—M.—F. Mix, Louis von der Mehden, Hartwig Mohr.—P.—Miss Helene Phillippowitsch, Paul Paulsen, Mrs. Rosa Paulsen.—R.—Guido Richter, Graf Arthur Rex, (German Minister Resident to Venezuela.)—S.—Arthur Scranton, Miss Kamma Stilling, Ernst Schulze, Miss Anna Schulze, Colin Stewart, Miss Ida Simon.—T.—R. Turnbull.—W.—Julius Wetzker.—Z.—Emil Zamow, Christian Zuleger.

On La Gascogne from Havre.

A.—Charles Alex, Mr. Andrews, M. Arozarena.—B.—Fritz Beglinger, Mr. Bosshardt, Mrs. M. Breton, E. Breton, Mr. Badollet, Mr. and Mrs. Burbank, Miss Bonenfant, A. Boravag.—C.—Mrs. J. Clerc, Mr. Campbell.—D.—Mr. Dethorne, Mme. Miss L. Demougeot, E. Delphin.—E.—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Evans, Miss Enau.—F.—Mr. Forester, Mr. Fournel, Mr. Fehr, Mrs. Federici, A. Fournier.—G.—Jean Garnier, Mr. Guilbert, Jules Gobat, E. Gasler, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. L. Gautier, Miss R. Gautier, G. Goyenehe, Mr. Georges, Mr. Gallette.—H.—Carlos Herrera, D. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Heverin, Miss E. D. Heverin, Mrs. P. A. Halls, Miss M. Hurault, A. Holweg, Mrs. Hoffmann, Miss Hoffmann, Mr. Hilder.—J.—Francois Jules, Mrs. M. B. Judson, Father Tobias Josephus.—K.—Mrs. B. Kertell.—L.—J. J. Langles, Mr. Langdane, Pierre Leroy-Baulieu.—M.—H. Mahler, Mr. Menendez.—O.—Miss Owen.—P.—J. B. Pioda, Minister of Switzerland to the United States; Mrs. Pioda, Mr. Pelisson.—R.—Domenico P. Rossi, Xav

Monday
March 18-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

GOSSIP OF THE TROTTERS

Fantasy Much Benefited by Her Trip to California.

MAJOR DICKINSON'S NEW PLANS

His Trotters to Remain East and Be Trained by Starr and Bowne —Joe Patchen to Meet All Comers.

After the close of the harness racing campaign last year, it was announced that a number of the champion performers would be taken to California for the Winter. This idea was inspired by the unprecedentd success of Monroe Salisbury, who in his bluff way disclaimed any personal credit for what the horses in his string had done. "I am only a youngster in this racing business," he would say in reply to compliments from his fellow-tourists of the big circuits, "and am not as smart as you Eastern people, but I have a better place to keep my stock and to get it ready for long journeys and hard work."

It would be too expensive an undertaking for the average owner or trainer to make the trip over the mountains merely to give his fliers the benefit of the mild climate and invigorating air of the sunny slope, but both Hamlin, the Buffalo breeder, and McHenry, the clever reinsman from Illinois, had an additional incentive for accompanying Salisbury to the Pacific coast last Fall. They had entered into a sort of partnership with him for special exhibitions of their record-breakers in this city and at Philadelphia during November, and, while the scheme proved profitless, it suggested a similar tour in California.

At the last moment McHenry decided to draw out of the combination, doubtless because he did not deem it advisable to keep John R. Gentry in training. This would leave him without any record-breaker such as the other two men could furnish, and he took his stable back to his home, at Freeport, instead of going to Los Angeles as he had first intended. This turned out to be a wise afterthought in more ways than one, for the unfavorable weather which had interfered with Salisbury's plans from the time he left Boston, in October, till he was forced to relinquish the projected field day at Fleetwood Park pursued him across the continent. On the few occasions when they were able to dodge the raindrops there were large crowds to see the horses that had done the most of the record-breaking of last year. But from a business standpoint the Salisbury-Hamlin tour through California was a failure.

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The addition of Joe Patchen to the troup of celebrities that left this State last November and made the ineffectual attempt to star through California during the rainy season helped matters considerably. The fame of the sturdy black pacer who had forced Robert J. to step the three fastest heats on record at Indianapolis preceded him there, and the contest at Fresno, in which he finally triumphed over the unbeaten champion of 1894, furnished the most brilliant bit of sport that occurred during this unlucky midwinter campaign.

Having some important stud engagements to fill at home, Joe Patchen, with his trainer, Jack Curry, started from Sacramento last Tuesday and will remain at Chebanse, Ill., during the breeding season. Col. John G. Taylor, the owner in question, has evidently an abiding faith in the untiring ability of his pacer, for he stands ready to match him against Robert J., John R. Gentry, or anything else in training for a series of six contests. He stipulates that the first of these be decided at Detroit during the second week of the Grand Circuit, and doubtless intends that the others take place at Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and New-York.

Joe Patchen is in some respects the most wonderful horse on the turf, and if he can come off conqueror against all rivals close upon the heels of a hard season and a campaign that began last July and ended only a few days ago, he must be accounted a veritable marvel, whose capacity for all sorts of endurance is unlimited. The challenge issued by the owner of this iron horse fixes the amount at $2,500 for each race, which practically means that the associations on whose tracks the battles are to be fought will pay that sum to secure what ought to make the best paying attraction of the speed carnival along the line of the great lakes and at the metropolis itself.

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As Robert J. has been kept in race form during his stay in California, and is now seven years old, it can scarcely be expected that the little gelding will be able to carry everything before him as he did last season. Champions do not last nowadays and as they did when Flora Temple and Goldsmith Maid were on the turf, and it is even predicted that Alix will meet her match this year.

Great things are expected of Fantasy, whose trip to the Pacific coast is said to have benefited her more than any other member of the Hamlin stable that was taken over the Rockies. Though she reduced her record to 2:06 last season Fantasy was a disappointment in 1894. She had pulled the mark for three-year-olds down to 2:08¾ with such apparent ease that everybody expected she would sweep away the record of 2:06¾, which Directum had made the top notch for four-year-olds. Her failure to do this was a sore disappointment to C. J. Hamlin, who had expressed confidence in the big filly's ability to trot in 2:05 before the close of the season. Those who saw Fantasy at the National Horse Show last November could not fail to note that she was low in flesh. Geers said at Louisville a few weeks before that the mare was "off," which in training parlance means that Fantasy was not eating enough to keep her strong and enable her to carry her lighting strides. She was advertised to appear at several points of the Southern Circuit, but did not start, because she was not in shape to do herself credit. The California air seems to have reorganized Fantasy and if the flesh can be kept on her long body when she begins to take fast work the pride of the Village Farm should get pretty close to the two-minute notch in her five-year-old form. She will be brought to Terre Haute early in May, along with Robert J., Hal Pointer, and Nightingale, and a fresh batch from Buffalo will also be sent there for Geers to put on edge for the Summer tournament.

***

Though he has long been noted as a liberal purchaser of trotters, it is not generally known that Major Samuel T. Dickinson of this city also goes in for breeding. This veteran of the New-York road brigade has a farm on the eastern shore of Maryland that has been in the Dickinson family for some 200 years. Several of his favorite mares that have done good service on the track or as roadsters have been sent there and bred to stallions that were owned in that section. Alice Oates, who used to go double with Sally Brass, and was one of the best pole mares ever seen in the metropolis, has raised several foals. She is a very handsome mare, and her progeny were also attractive in appearance, but did not develop enough speed to suit Major Dickinson, so they were sold young. The youngest of the brood, a bay colt by Governor Patterson, is such a plain-looking trotter that he would not do to sell, and so was kept at the farm. He has proved to be speedy, even if he lacks the beauty of the others, and will doubtless be seen on the turf when he is older. A friend suggested the name of Caliban for this "ugly duckling," and he was promptly christened for the misshapen creature of Shakespeare's creation.

When a lot of stock was sold here, in 1893, at Tattersalls, Major Dickinson selected a bay colt, then two years old, that pleased him. He was purchased for $800, and soon after was sent to the Maryland farm. Since then the colt has shown so well that he will be put in training this season.

E. R. Bowne of this city, who has a private track on his farm at North Branch, N. J., will give this young trotter his first lessons in speed. His name is Silverman, and he was got by Onward, out of Blossom, by Strader's Hambletonian. Besides this promising green trotter, Major Dickinson has Rose Leaf, Sally Simmons, and Cocoon, all of which were out last season. George Starr, who handled them, has this speedy trio in charge at Terre Haute. They have all made records of 2:15 or better. Rose Leaf and Sally Simmons earning further distinction by getting a race record to pole, of 2:15¼ at Columbus, Ohio, last September, where they defeated Azote and Answer. As these mares must all go in the 2:15 class, Major Dickinson has decided to have Cocoon brought to New-York for use on the road. Starr will prepare Rose Leaf and Sally Simmons, who are now five years old, for a campaign that will probably begin at Lansing, Mich., in July. They will join the Grand Circuit at Saginaw, and come down the line to the Fleetwood meeting. After that they will remain East, as their owner says "no more trotting south of the Ohio River for me. The fields are so large that it is hard to get through if you draw an outside position, and the long journeys in these Western circuits are not to my liking. Besides, I do not expect to do much racing after this year, and want to see my horses perform nearer home."

CANNON AND THE UTAH SITUATION

His Actions Were Such as to Give the Cue to People of His Church — The Constitutional Convention.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The publications in your paper regarding the position of George Q. Cannon in the political field here have occasioned much comment. To some extent you are right and to some extent you are wrong. In the matter of open partisanship Mr. Cannon is guiltless, I sincerely believe, as I know he refused to take any prominent part in the recent campaign. He has also refused to assert or to deny that he was a Democrat. What Mr. Cannon is to be much blamed for, however, is that he knows the nature and the tendency of the people of his own unique faith, the great peculiarity of which is that it tends, to say the least, to make the weaker and more ignorant members of the Mormon Church believe that all the acts of their President and his counselors are inspired and directed by the Lord. Knowing this, as Mr. Cannon did, why was he guilty of the indiscretion, if he really wanted to be non-partisan, of going to the polls at exactly the same time as the President of the Mormon Church, and at an early hour in the day, when information of his supposed vote could be sent all over the Territory before the polls closed, and why did he deliberately, in the presence of numerous members of the Republican Party, of his own Church, and of the Democratic Party, refuse a Democratic ticket offered him by a Democratic worker, but accept a Republican ticket from his son, who was an active Republican canvasser, having nothing but Republican tickets to offer to his father?

Knowing his people as well as Mr. Cannon does, he knew that that action alone was sufficient to give them the cue as to his sympathies, and not only that—he must have known that it was enough to influence the weak and ignorant voters of his own religious faith, if the circumstance was communicated, and what act of a Mormon President or his counselor is not communicated? If he had been so free of guile, so innocent and well disposed, so non-partisan and fair as he now seeks to make us believe he is, why was he not politic enough to accept both a Republican and a Democratic ticket, from which no inference could have been drawn that he had a special leaning toward either side? Yet no one here would for an instant say Mr. Cannon was not well versed in the wiles and gulles of this world, his own letter to the contrary notwithstanding.

The truth is, the Democrats and the Republicans of the East have been well humbugged by the representations of a horde of office seekers with which this Territory is saddled, and it serves the country right when it allowed such men so thoroughly to humbug it.

The special conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, assisted by the other Christian denominations and a good seasoning of hypocrites of any and every faith, has convened in this city for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the new State, and it is disgusting to think that a Democratic President should have been so grossly deceived as to be the means of calling what is practically a special conference of the Mormon Church.

The collection of Constitution makers, their general apparent unfitness, except in very few instances, for the work they are called upon to perform, shall be the subject of later communications, but, in the meantime, let us hope that they will at least have sense enough to copy the Constitution of some other State and not afflict us with the political abortion we are likely to have if we are obliged to accept the result of the combined ignorance of the great majority.

Six times have we held Constitutional Conventions in Utah; six times have we been refused admission into the Union, says John Henry Smith, and, as he is a believer in the Bible as well as the Book of Mormon, let us hope the President of the United States will remember the sacred number of seven, and when this convention has adjourned he will supplement John Henry Smith's remarks with the words: "Aye, seven times even seven times shall ye be refused admission to the Union."

THE ONLOOKER.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 8, 1895.

ALDERMAN JAHN GETS WHAT HE WANTS

New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company to be Investigated.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has allowed Alderman Jahn's resolution for an investigation by a special Aldermanic committee of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company to become a law.

President Wallace of the Board of Aldermen has appointed Aldermen Walsh, Leich, Vollmer, Dunne, and Colson members of the committee.

The resolution called for an investigation to ascertain by what authority the company is using the streets of the city, and what steps are necessary to be taken to secure to the city a revenue for the valuable franchise.

The Aldermen for fifteen months have been attacking the telephone company, and at the same time have been doing all in their power to assist the New-York and Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company to get an entering wedge in the city.

The New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, however, it is said, will not recognize the special committee, as it obtained its charter and franchise by an act of the Legislature.

The Aldermen granted a franchise to the New-York and Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company to operate in Brooklyn, but the Subway Commission refused to grant the necessary permission to open streets and to lay wires, and has taken the case to the Court of Appeals to strengthen its argument that the new company had no standing in Brooklyn, having been incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey.

Alderman Jahn, who has frequently attacked the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, is backed by the New-York and Eastern Company, in which Samuel H. Mildenberg of the Third Ward, who was defeated in his candidacy for the City Clerkship, has a large interest.

The Rev. Richard H. Harris Resigns.

The Rev. Richard H. Harris, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Marcy and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation as pastor of the church and has accepted a call to Philadelphia.

His place in Brooklyn will be filled by the Rev. St. Clair Hester, assistant rector of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn. Dr. Hester has been connected with the Church of the Messiah for nearly two years. He is a native of North Carolina and a graduate of the University of North Carolina. He will be the youngest rector in full charge of a church in Brooklyn, and his church is third in size among the Episcopal churches in Brooklyn.

St. Stephen's Choir Disbanded.

The Rev. Charles H. Colton, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, has been compelled, through the hard times, to disband his choir and trust entirely to volunteers. Dr. Frank G. Dossert, the organist, has resigned, and will be organist and choir master of the Bergen Baptist Church of Jersey City Heights. The famous solo quartet of St. Stephen's is scattered and the grand festival services will be abandoned.

Sunday School Union to Move.

The American Sunday School Union's New York Depository and Missionary Department, which since 1865 have been in the Bible House, will, after April 1, be in the new Constable Building, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

A BRAVE ACT BY PAULINE HALL

She Saves a Sister Actress from Possible Death and Receives Severe Injuries Herself.

Pauline Hall did a brave thing on Friday night at the Boston Museum, saving a sister actress from what might have proved a fatal accident. She received injuries herself much more severe than those of the friend whom she rescued.

After the second act of "Dorcas," Mabel Florence, one of the company, started for her dressing room, which is the same occupied by Miss Hall. In order to reach it Miss Florence had to pass over a trap, against the edge of which stood a large collection of heavy scenery. For some unexplained reason the trap was not secured, and, as Miss Florence stepped on it, it opened. Miss Hall was just behind her, and, as Miss Florence began her fall to the cellar, some thirty-five feet below the stage, Miss Hall grasped her by the shoulder and dress, and held her suspended above the chasm, while she called loudly for help.

The scenery, disturbed by the shock, came tumbling about the two women, and Miss Hall was completely buried under the heavy weight. She did not release her hold of Miss Florence, however, who frantically clutched at her arm.

Finally help arrived in the persons of stage hands who had heard her cries, and the two actresses were rescued from their perilous position. Miss Florence had fainted by this time, and Miss Hall was on the point of following suit.

The stage hands pushed the scenery aside, and then it was found that Miss Hall had received an ugly scalp wound from the jagged edges of the scenery. A doctor was hastily summoned, and he had to take two stitches in Miss Hall's scalp before she could go on the stage, which she did in the third act, and finished the performance. The only other injuries she sustained were a number of bad bruises, and the strain on her muscles in holding Miss Florence until relief came. Miss Florence herself received no injuries, except the shock resulting from the accident.

COMEDIES BY THE STROLLERS

A WEEK OF BENEFITS FOR NURSERIES IN THIS CITY.

To Produce the "Mother-in-Law" and "The Belle's Stratagem" at the Berkeley Lyceum.

The Strollers will devote this week to Micarême theatricals, at the Berkeley Lyceum, in aid of the Sunnyside Day Nursery, the West-side Day Nursery, and the German Hospital. They will produce for the first time in America George R. Sims's farcical comedy entitled "Mother-in-Law," and Mrs. Hannah Cowley's "Belle's Stratagem," revised by Edward Fales Coward.

"The Mother-in-Law" will be produced this evening at 8:30 o'clock, and on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and Saturday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. The cast will be:

Talfourd Twigg.....Joseph G. Lamb
Mr. Pownceby.....John Frederick Cook
Major Mungo McTurtle.....John P. Nicholas
Janaway.....Walker Marcus Dennett
Percy D'Almaine.....Edward Fales Coward
Jorrocks.....Duncan B. Harris
Mrs. McTurtle.....Miss Dorothy Donnelly
Rosa Matilda.....Miss Josephine Shaw
Mrs. Pownceby.....Miss Charlotte Lambert
Topsy Grey (of the Frivolity Theatre)..
Miss Georgie Shippen
Susan.....Miss Helen Sheffield

"The Belle's Stratagem" will be produced on Wednesday evening and Thursday afternoon, with the same cast that proved so successful last December:

Doricourt.....Edward Fales Coward
Mr. Hardy.....Eugene O'Sullivan
Flutter.....Joseph G. Lamb
Saville.....John Frederick Cook
Villers.....John P. Nicholas
Letitia Hardy.....
Mrs. Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr
Mrs. Racket.....Miss Jeanne Held
Mrs. Ogle.....Miss Leonard

The stage manager is Olwell Byron and the stage decorator is John Frederick Cook. Both plays will be produced under the direction of Richard Barker.

The performances on Monday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings and Thursday afternoon will be for the benefit of the Sunnyside Day Nursery; that on Tuesday evening for the West-Side Day Nursery; that on Wednesday evening for the German Hospital, and that on Saturday afternoon for the Strollers' Fund.

Among the patronesses are: Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. James Rude Beekman, Mrs. Hamilton Bell, Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. James H. Benedict, Mrs. Lansdale Boardman, Mrs. Edward H. Bonner, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Gouverneur M. Carnochan, Mrs. Charles Lanier Carpenter, Mrs. Henry Schieffelin Clark, Mrs. Eben B. Clarke, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. De Lancey Cleveland, Mrs. Treadwell Cleveland, Mrs. Washington E. Connor, Mrs. William Constable, Mrs. Edward Livingston Coster, Mrs. Edwin Cottrell, Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Ira Davenport, Mrs. Frederic J. Peyster, Mrs. Frederick Clinton de Veau, Mrs. James Harvie Dew, Mrs. Horace E. Dickinson, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Charles Stuart Dodge, Mrs. George Egleston Dodge, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Robert Endicott, Mrs. Cadwalader Evans, Mrs. Richard Ewart, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Haley Fiske, Mrs. Frederic W. Flint, Mrs. Anson R. Flower, Mrs. Augustus Floyd, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. John Parkin Gilford, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. Louis T. Haggin, Mrs. H. J. Haight, Mrs. John P. Haines, Mrs. Benjamin E. Hall, Mrs. John H. Hall, Mrs. Morden Harriman, Mrs. Henry Holt, Mrs. William B. Hornblower.

Mrs. John H. Iselin, Mrs. William Iselin, Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. Alfred Kayne, Mrs. W. Beals Kendall, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Hamilton R. Kerr, Mrs. Samuel Keyser, Mrs. David H. King, Jr., Mrs. Rufus King, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. John Doane Lyon, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mrs. Leon Marie, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. Edward H. Moeran, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. D. Parker Morgan, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery, Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, Mrs. Fitz-John Porter, Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, Mrs. Pierre de Peyster Ricketts, Mrs. Benjamin C. Riggs, Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Mrs. Clarence A. Seward, Mrs. Richard C. Shannon, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mrs. William Phillips Taber, Mrs. Charles Emory Tainter, Mrs. Martin W. B. Travis, Mrs. Edwin D. Trowbridge, Mrs. George Trowbridge, Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. William B. Wood, Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, Mrs. Augustus Zabriskie, and Mrs. Vincent Zolnowski.

COMING HOME TO EXPLAIN MATTERS

The Charges Against the ex-Superintendent of the Trenton State House.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—Bernard J. Ford, ex-Superintendent of the State House at Trenton, whose expenditures on the "commission" basis were shown up by the Voorhees investigating committee, is expected to return from Florida and turn voluntary witness. The absence of Ford, pending the investigation at Trenton, has provoked much comment, and the rumor that he would return and deny the allegations was the talk of the politicians who had heard it.

Mr. Ford is desirous to explain the situation, and claims that he has been placed in a much more serious position, in the eyes of the public, than the real facts in the controversy justify. He is on the border line of Florida, and under a physician's charge at a hotel. There is considerable sympathy in Newark, on account of Ford's advanced age, and it is believed that, even if he should be indicted by the Mercer County Grand Jury, in consideration of the man's age and the great humiliation that has befallen him, the courts will probably be inclined to deal lightly with him. No negotiations have taken place between Ford and the Voorhees committee, except that if Ford made a clean breast of the matter the committee would probably guarantee him immunity from prosecution.

PRINCETON'S BUSY SEASON

Progress, Recreation, and Rational Improvement Not Forgotten.

DEBATE ON PROPERTY FRANCHISE

Casino to be Built—Dickinson Prize—Geological Outing—Camera and Whist Clubs—Founding of Alma Mater.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 17.—The preliminary contest in debate to decide Princeton's representatives in the intercollegiate debate with Harvard, at Princeton, March 27, was held the past week.

There were three speakers from the American Whig Society and as many more from the Cliosophic Society. The question discussed was the same as that chosen for the final contest with Harvard, viz.:

"Resolved, That, if it were possible, a reasonable property qualification for the exercise of the municipal franchise in the United States would be desirable."

The debaters on the affirmative were Edward W. Hamilton, '96, of New-York City; Howard E. White, '95, of New-York City, and Joseph W. Park, '95, of Mississippi, (Whigs.) The negative was supported by Willis H. Butler, '95, of New-York City; A. N. Easton, '96, of New-Jersey, and W. F. Doty, '96, of Washington, D. C., (Clios.)

The judges, the Rev. Dr. Purves of Princeton Theological Seminary and Profs. Winans and Daniels of the college, gave the appointments to Willis H. Butler, Howard E. White, and Joseph W. Park, and decided that the last two men should speak in the rebuttal, as only two rebuttal speeches are allowed, according to the rules adopted by the two universities.

The committees are now in correspondence, with the view of agreeing upon a board of judges. It is agreed that no judge shall be a graduate of either college.

The committee having in charge the investigation of the advisability and cost of erecting a casino in Princeton for the use of the university reports that for a number of years the need of a suitable hall for holding dances has been greatly felt at Princeton. The only eligible place at present is the gymnasium, which is old and unsuited in many ways for a well-appointed dance. With all its inconveniences, the committees are greatly handicapped in their efforts to give creditable dances.

The Dramatic Association, the committee says, gives its performances in University Hall, which is altogether too small for the purpose and is without the necessary facilities. As for facilities for indoor tennis, there are none. It is the purpose of the committee to erect a building which will satisfy these three wants and also be a suitable hall for glee club concerts.

The cost of the building will be about $13,000, of which over $7,000 has already been raised. Work will be begun as soon as $10,000 is secured. A strenuous effort is being made by the committee to erect the building this Spring. This statement is signed by John W. Garrett, '95; R. D. Hatch, '95; Harold F. McCormick, '95; A. G. Milbank, '96; A. B. Roberts, '96; W. M. Wilson, '97, and L. R. McCormick, '95, Chairman.

Dr. Samuel Alexander of the class of '79 of New-York City delivered the regular weekly address before the members of the Philadelphian Society on Thursday evening.

The department of philosophy has assigned as the subject for the Dickinson Prize for 1895 "Dr. McCosh's Contributions to Logic." The Dickinson Prize in logic is a gold medal valued at $60.

The report of the annual geological expedition has just been made public and reveals the following interesting facts: The party, consisting of F. H. Smith, '94; J. W. Garrett, '95; R. W. Gaines, '95; Walter Moses, '95; S. A. Hodge, '95; J. H. Brooks, '95; T. H. Pierson, '95; Edward Munn, '95; D. Q. Brown, '95, and C. L. Hamilton, '95, left New-York City June 16 for Chadron, Neb., arriving there on the 20th. They were there joined by Prof. Hatcher of the geological department, who had gone out in March to make preparations for the trip. From Chadron the party went on horseback to the Bad Lands of Dakota. Passing through the Pine Ridge Agency of the Ogalalla Indians on the third day, they pitched camp on the banks of the White River, in the Bad Lands, three miles from where the excavating was to be carried on.

Many type specimens, some exceedingly rare, were found here, among them complete skeletons of animals hitherto known by a few bones only. July 1 the party started for the Yellowstone Park. On the way visits were made to Hot Springs, Wind Cave, Fort Mead, Deadwood, the silver mines at Lead City, Pumpkin Buttes, where some excellent antelope hunting was had, and many other places, and the park was reached Aug. 1, much difficulty having been experienced in getting the wagons through the Shoshone Mountains. Twelve days were passed in the Yellowstone National Park, visits being made to the Mammoth Hot Springs, Geyser Basins, Yellowstone Lake, and Grand Cañon. Aug. 29 found them at Fort Custer, whence they went by rail.

The trip was the most successful yet attempted, both from a scientific standpoint in the number of specimens secured and in the pleasure and profit afforded the members of the party. A total distance of over 5,000 miles was traveled, of which nearly 1,200 was on horseback.

The students of the college have organized a Camera Club, with A. B. Jones, '96, President; W. McLean, '96, Secretary, and H. E. Mattison, '97, Treasurer. The object of the organization is to form a club for the interchange of negatives among its members, and to promote amateur photography in the college generally. Work will be exchanged with other college camera clubs, and it is hoped that an exhibition of photographs may be held.

Another newly organized club is the Whist Club, an outgrowth of the old '95 Whist Club. The following officers have been elected: President—W. I. Seymour, '95; Vice President—W. McLean, '96; Treasurer—C. Stewart, '96; Secretary—S. W. Miller, '96. An open duplicate whist tournament will be held the present year.

On Oct. 22, 1896, occurs the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the following of Princeton College. Arrangements are under way for a grand celebration of this event, a committee having been appointed by President Patton, to arrange for a fitting festival in commemoration of the founding of the college. The first meeting of the committee was held Thursday afternoon in the Trustees' room of the Chancellor Green Library. Mr. Charles E. Green, '60, of Trenton, N. J., is Chairman, and Prof. Andrew F. West has been elected Permanent Secretary. Among those present at the meeting were Col. John T. McCook of New-York City, the Hon. Thomas N. McCarter of Newark, Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, Dr. M. Allan Starr of New-York City, Mr. J. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of New-York City, Mr. M. Taylor Pyne of New-York City, and Mr. Charles E. Green of Trenton.

In the Clio Hall annual freshman essay contest the first prize was awarded to Leon Stein of Newark, N. J.

It has been ascertained that the oldest living alumnus of Princeton is William C. Wallace of Newark, N. J., who was a member of the class of 1823. Of the 7,833 graduates of Princeton 4,260 are living.

YALE COLLEGE HAS MANY NEEDS

Its Most Urgent Is Money—Views of Many Distinguished Sons.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—The Yale News has asked some of the distinguished sons of Yale University what is the greatest need of the university to-day, and the replies are interesting.

Hugh A. Bayne, '92, writes that what Yale needs more than anything else is money. D. C. Gilman, the President of Johns Hopkins College and a graduate from Yale in the class of '52, says that the greatest need of Yale is a large, unrestricted fund. With that secured, he adds, all other wants would be supplied. Walter Camp, the great football coach and a graduate in '80, explains that the truth of the matter is that Yale gets along pretty well, her suffering being mainly that common to poverty.

David J. Brewer, '50, of the Supreme Court of the United States, wrote that he was not sufficiently informed to give an opinion about the greatest need of Yale at this period. George A. Adee, '67, the admirer of the athletic department of Yale and one of the ardent adherents of all the Yale athletes, stated that "substantial gifts and annual subscriptions to the general fund to meet the growing cost of tuition, &c., of the constantly and rapidly increasing numbers of students" was the greatest need of the university at present. Edmund Clarence Stedman, '53, declares without hesitation that what the university wants "is a general income sufficiently large to pay her loyal professors and instructors wages at least equal to the cost of living, sufficient to protect them from constant anxiety and overwork." He further adds: "While this is the greatest need, a manifest want in the organization of the Faculty is that of a larger force of instructors in the analysis, literature, and utilization of the English language."

What John A. Porter of Hartford, Yale '78, said will astonish some of the men who have been out of Yale for a number of years. He made this statement: "In my judgment the greatest problem to be met at Yale for years to come is the financial one. Professors are nowadays underpaid, students are not properly housed and fed, and development along many new lines has been prevented—all because of a lack of funds. Yale is generally supposed to be a rich college, yet in reality is a poor one. If it had not been for the extraordinary increase in undergraduate attendance during the past few years the institution could not have kept its head above water in competition with much better endowed and more progressive rivals.

"The present system of government at Yale is obsolete, undemocratic, and hampering in many respects. It is begging the question to point to the growth of the university—resulting from other causes—as a proof of the success of the system. In other words, the great business interests of the college should be managed by business men, men of affairs, and not by clergymen. I have no word of disrespect for these gentlemen. In their proper place and sphere they are a valuable adjunct to the management of the university. In their hands can most properly be left the religious policy and even to a large extent the educational system. But when it comes to putting up buildings, raising funds, the buying of real estate, and a thousand other matters which might be named, it is a matter of common sense and prudence that really representative men should be in charge. If not really representative, they do not inspire the confidence or command the influence necessary to the solution of what is at best an uphill task."

The University Glee Club will give a concert in Brooklyn on Friday, April 19, at the Germania Club of that city. The alumni having the matter in charge are: W. B. Brinsmade, '88; H. J. Haslehurst, '93, S.; H. P. Hatch, '74; G. E. Idee, '81; Wyllys Terry, '85, and Thomas A. Gardiner, '93. Arrangements have been made to hold a ball in the same hall right after the concert. Tickets for both concert and ball are $3 each, and may be obtained from H. J. Haslehurst, 114 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

OLD ENGLISH PLAY AT HARVARD

From Stage to Spectators, All Is to be in Elizabethan Style.

CAMBRIDGE, March 17.—Preparations are complete for the production of the English play in Sanders Theatre next Wednesday. The posters for the play read as follows:

"Revival of Epicone; or, The Silent Woman. Written by Benjamin Jonson, M. A. First acted in the year 1609 by the King's Majesty's Servants, with the allowance of the Master of the Revels. Now to be acted under the direction of the Department of English of Harvard University by pupils of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts, (Mr. Franklin H. Sargent, President,) with antique music newly orchestrated, in Sanders Theatre at 2 and 8 P. M. Wednesday, March 20.

"This play is to be presented with a careful reproduction of the stage setting and the accessories of the Elizabethan Theatre. The text has been specially prepared for the occasion."

The stage of the theatre has been extended over the orchestra, so that the audience may enjoy the ancient privilege of sitting on the stage itself. In this respect, however, it has been found necessary to depart from the old custom which made an invidious distinction in the case of women.

Mr. Baker, who is the leading spirit in the organization of the entertainment, has been looking for something appropriate in the way of programmes. Search is being made in the British Museum and other collections for the original bill, but it seems likely that programmes were unknown at that time.

A number of Harvard men will represent the fops and gallants among the Elizabethan spectators, who indulged in smoking and gambling between the acts. The following men have been chosen:

Gallants, D. H. Morris, H. Schurz, H. C. Quinby, R. H. E. Starr, Victor Thomas; Citizens, H. P. Walker, C. F. Gregg, Earle Brown, Pages, A. A. Bryant, E. G. Knoblauch, E. H. Brown, C. Smith; Prentices, C. F. D. Belden, A. T. Robinson, Frothingham, H. B. Foster; Orange Girl, E. G. Knoblauch; Citizen's Wife, F. von Briesen; Ballad Seller, T. Walsh.

Besides these, there will be scattered among the spectators on the stage orange girls, market women, and ladies in boxes, making in all a typical group.

As a preliminary to the play, Mr. Baker delivered a lecture on the production of an Elizabethan play. He described the public and the private theatres, with their architecture and arrangements, their primitive scenery, and poor accommodations. Sanders Theatre is being arranged as nearly as possible like the Swan, a famous public theatre.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NEWS.

Excitement Over the Withdrawal of a Play by Its Authors.

Seldom has the student body of Columbia been stirred as it has been by the announcement that the new comic operetta, "The Buccaneers," was not to be produced because the authors, Messrs. Carryl and Murchison, had withdrawn the play. The subject has been the sole topic of conversation on the campus, in the fraternity hall, and at any time where Columbia men chanced to meet. The college papers bristle with articles about the matter, and the tone of the majority of them indicates that many of the students side with the authors. At all event, the managers of the Musical Society have definitely announced that no play will be produced this year, and urge that measures be taken for a piece next year. This final decision has caused much bad feeling throughout the various departments of the university, and far-seeing ones think that the trouble may cause a rupture in the Musical Society.

At a meeting last Thursday afternoon H. Bedinger Mitchell, H. H. Armstead, Theakston De Coppet, Joseph L. Fearing, and C. H. Fulton were elected by the members of the sophomore class of the School of Mines to represent the class on the Board of Editors of The Columbian, the college annual. The meeting was an exciting one from the start, it being but the climax of three weeks of canvassing, wire-pulling, and electioneering. The positions were highly coveted, and the candidates were many.

Musical organizations in a medical college are very rare. But a number of musically-inclined students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the school of medicine at Columbia have organized a musical society, which is composed of the Glee, a Mandoline, and a Banjo Club. W. F. Van Ness is President and Director; P. H. Lyon, '98, Manager and Treasurer, and R. J. Hebel, '98, Secretary and Assistant Manager. It is the intention of the society to give a few concerts in New-York and to make a tour of three weeks' duration after commencement. The Glee Club is made up as follows:

J. M. Roberts, '96; P. H. Lyon, '98; C. E. Wright, '98; N. F. Feury, '96; W. A. Sherwood, '96; J. E. Tefft, Jr., '98; W. P. Van Ness, '96; J. S. Unger, '95; P. Hewlett, '98, H. Hewlett, '98, and J. Shaughnessy, '98. W. P. Van Ness is leader.

The Banjo Club has the following members:

Banjos—J. E. Campbell, '96; W. Davidson, '98; G. Davidson, (specal;) W. H. Baker, '96; R. J. Held, '98; E. J. Howarth, '98; H. H. Ellis, '98; P. Hewlett, '98, and H. Hewlett, '98. Guitars—J. A. Deghuée, (special;) P. Obarrio, '98; J. Shaughnessy, '98; P. H. Lyon, '98, and J. M. Roberts, 96.

The Mandolin Club is composed of the following men:

Mandolins—W. Johnson, Ph. D.; C. E. Wright, '97; R. J. Held, '98; W. H. Baker, '96; J. S. Unger, '95; E. J. Howarth, '98, and H. H. Ellis, '98. Banduria—R. Amador, '95. Guitars—J. A. Deghuée, (special;) P. Obarrio, '98; J. Shaughnessy, '98; P. H. Lyon, '98, and J. M. Roberts, 96.

Under the auspices of the Shakespeare Society, Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson will deliver a lecture on "The Presentation of Plays Before Shakespeare's Time," on Friday, April 5, in Library Hall.

A reduction of over $750 of the class debt, which amounts to nearly $1,300, has been accomplished by the class of '97 during the last few months. The main portion of the debt was caused by the freshman crew.

A chapter of the fraternity of Sigma Alpha Epsilon has been installed at Columbia. There were seventeen charter members.

G. S. Goodrich, '97, L., has been elected leader of the Mandolin Club for one year, while A. Foote, '98, will perform the same duties for the Banjo Club.

NEW-YORK CITY UNIVERSITY.

First of Dr. Austin Abbott's Series of Interesting Lectures.

Dr. Austin Abbott, Dean of the University Law School, gave the first of a series of four lectures last Saturday evening at the Academy of Medicine, taking "Sociology and Law" for his subject. The lectures will all be given under the auspices of the League for Political Education.

Among the undergraduates are many alumni of the Brooklyn High School, and at a recent meeting a Brooklyn High School Club was formed with the following students as officers: President—J. O. Boyd, '95; Vice President—Charles G. Wheeler, '96; Secretary—F. F. Clayton, 96; Treasurer—J. H. Pritchard, '96; Register—L. W. Whitney, 96.

On April 16 the Alumni Association of the Medical School will hold its annual dinner at the Waldorf.

Chancellor MacCracken is a member of the Board of Trustees of St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus, near Smyrna, in Asia Minor. This institute, incorporated here in New-York, where its endowment of $100,000 is held, is for the training of teachers and preachers in that section, and is named after St. Paul the Apostle, who was born there. Recently by the philanthropy of a lady, whose name is withheld, Chancellor MacCracken was enabled to instruct those in charge at Tarsus to purchase a new and much more commodious building, thus greatly enhancing the utility of the institution.

The "Water Works System of New-York City" will be the theme upon which Edward Weyman, Jr., '71, will address the engineering students March 21.

A concert will be given by the university Glee and Banjo Clubs at the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church of this city on March 28.

The New Epsilon Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta will hold its fourth annual banquet at the Arena, March 22.

Lectures before the woman's law class close to-day. A brief review will be given and then the examinations held. The members of this class enjoy the somewhat unique privilege of having their examinations optional. The commencement exercises will be held at Madison Square Garden Concert

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Increasing Activity and Growing Cheerfulness in Financial Circles.

INCIDENTS INDICATING IMPROVEMENT

The Part the Belmont-Morgan Syndicate Has Played in Mending the Situation—The Building-up Process.

MONDAY—A. M.

Growing cheerfulness describes the prevailing condition in financial circles. Not only was there more activity on the Stock Exchange last week, but it was accompanied by advancing prices, and the buying was not confined to the short interest. Bargain hunters were on the alert, and there was considerable stock picked up for investment in the belief that the turn in the tide had come.

Trade returns indicate that the general business of the country is improving, slowly, it is true, but still improving. Bank clearings tell the story plainly, and railway earnings, although still poor enough, help to confirm it. The iron trade shows 40 per cent. more business than at this time last year, although for the moment it is slightly less active than a week ago. Prices for agricultural products are all materially higher and the markets have shown much animation.

Progress is also being made in restoring many of the great bankrupt railway properties to solvency. Last week the rehabilitation of the Atchison property became assured through the underwriting of the plan for taking the main stem of the system out of bankruptcy. When this is well under way the requirements of the subsidiary companies—the Atlantic and Pacific, the St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Colorado Midland—will be attended to. The reorganization of the New-York and New-England has been practically completed, final measures for restoring the property to its owners not being far away. Wonderful progress, considering the surroundings, has been made toward the rehabilitation of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, thanks to the energy of Messrs. Hartshorne, Waterbury, Bache, and the other members of the Reorganization Committee, and to the untiring activity of Mr. S. M. Rice, the mainspring of the whole movement, which has resulted in the ousting of the dishonest management. The committee has the support of a majority of the stockholders pledged to it in writing, and when the Manhattan Trust Company's certificates of deposit are listed, as they will be probably this week, the vast majority of the stock will be deposited under the plan. Steps to take the property out of the hands of the court will not be unduly delayed. Other companies, the affairs of which are awaiting adjustment, are the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific, and the Reading. The first named must wait Congressional action; Northern Pacific is still in the throes of litigation, but eventually will be placed on its feet, and Reading—well, its prospects seem blue, indeed. Eighteen months ago the stock and security holders might have saved the property if they had been willing to listen to advice. But by some fatuity which it is difficult for reasonable folk to comprehend they placed themselves in the hands of the people who had wrecked the property, and since then its value has been more than cut in halves. Everything that was predicted as likely to happen unless a change of management was made has come to pass, and the security holders have only themselves to thank for the deplorable condition in which they now are. The announcement made by the receivers last week, apparently in all seriousness, that they were going to oppose foreclosure is worthy of opera bouffe. When better times come the property will be placed on its feet again, but it will never be prosperous until the nefarious ring which certain well-known influences keep on its vitals has been relaxed; and it will not be relaxed until the security holders awaken to the proper appreciation of their rights.

The better tone and the improvement which now appears to be dawning are due in no small degree to the magnificent manner in which the Belmont-Morgan syndicate has carried on its work. Not only has the gold exodus been checked, but the community has become convinced that it will not be permitted to resume, notwithstanding the fall of foreign exchange rates. The money market shows signs of hardening, and the reduction of the reserve held by the banks is pointed to as further evidence of improving business, although the operations of the syndicate probably have had considerable to do with the decrease of the reserve.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing March 17. 1894.
Wabash	5½	5¼	7
Wabash pf.	13½	12⅞	15⅜
Western Union Telegraph.	88⅜	87¼	85⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie....	11⅜	9¼	15¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	41¼	36⅜	49¾

†Unlisted. ‡Ex dividend.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $5,189,850. The banks now hold $17,598,775 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $325,700, an increase in specie of $346,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $7,907,800, a decrease in deposits of $9,473,100, and an increase in circulation of $182,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	March 16,'95.	March 9,'95.	March 17,'94.
Loans.....	$489,004,000	$489,329,200	$443,058,100
Specie.....	67,573,600	67,224,000	98,583,000
Legal t'd'rs.	79,649,300	87,557,100	113,785,900
Deposits....	518,498,500	527,969,900	540,266,400
Circulation..	12,295,500	12,113,500	11,308,900

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	March 16,'95.	March 9,'95.	March 17,'94.
Specie.....	$67,573,600	$67,224,000	$98,583,000
Legal t'd'rs.	79,649,300	87,557,100	113,785,900
Total reserve.	$147,222,900	$154,781,100	$212,368,900
Reserve req'd on dep'ts.	129,624,125	131,992,475	135,066,600
Excess reserve above legal req'ments.	$17,598,775	$22,788,625	$77,302,300

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895.....	$17,598,775	1890.....	$1,050,800
1894.....	77,302,300	1889.....	8,070,875
1893.....	6,039,125	1888.....	10,012,250
1892.....	16,199,700	1887.....	7,335,350
1891.....	9,793,575	1886.....	17,412,800

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans were made at 1@3 per cent., with the average about 2 per cent.

Time money was in light demand, except for long rates. The supply was only moderate. Quotations were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four and five, and 5 per cent. for six and seven months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand, but the business done was chiefly with out-of-town buyers. Rates were 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' commission house names and prime four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for prime six months', and 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £219,048 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 67.69, became 70.04. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 5,199,000f. in gold and gained 1,124,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange was quiet. It opened slightly easier, but became firmer toward the middle of the week. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95 9-16 and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 15. Chicago—70c premium. Boston—25c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@⅜c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid; offered, 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅞ bid on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 61⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 28⅛d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $9,577,768, and the exports for the same period $28,610,839. The net exports, therefore, have been $19,023,073. The net exports to date in 1894 were $5,081,902; in 1893, $28,928,997, and in 1893, $6,863,769.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	2⅞
American Cotton Oil pf.	2½
American Sugar Refining	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	1¼
Central Pacific	3½
Chicago & Northwest	1
C., C., C. & St. Louis	1⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1⅜
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	3
Consolidated Gas	1¾
Delaware & Hudson	2½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	3
General Electric	2⅜
Illinois Central	1½
Manhattan	1⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	2½
New-Jersey Central	5⅜
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	4¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1¾
Northern Pacific pd.	1
St. Paul & Omaha	1⅛
Southern Railway pf.	2
United States Leather	1½
United States Leather pf.	3
United States Rubber	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	3⅞

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	3
Bay State Gas	1½
Chicago Gas	1
Edison Electric Ill. of New-York	1½
Great Northern pf.	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atch., Top. & S. F. 1st	2¾
Atch., Top. & S. F. 2d A	1½
Beech Creek 1st	1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	2
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas 1st	2½
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s	3¾
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 6s	3
Colorado Midland 1st	2
Detroit, M. & M., l. g	1½
Erie 2d con.	1
Flint & P. M. cn 5s	1
Fort W. & D. C. 1st	2¾
General Electric deb. 5s	1½
Int. & Great Northern 2d	1
Kansas & Texas 1st	1½
Kansas & Texas 2d	2¼
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	1½
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago 1st	1
Missouri Pacific 2d ext	1½
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st	1⅝
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st	1¼
New-York, Sus. & Western rcf. 5s	1
Northern Pacific 2d	1
Northern Pacific con. 5s	1¼
Ohio Southern gen. 4s	1
Ohio Southern 1st	1⅛
Pittsburg, C. & St. Louis 4½ A	1
Reading gen. 4s	1¼
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1½
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	1½
Scioto Valley & N. E. 4s	1¾
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st r. r.	1
Union Elevated 1st	1
Union Pacific, Denver & R. G. 1st	1½
Western New-York & Penn. 1st	1

DECLINED.

Baltimore Belt 1st	2½
Elliz., L. & B. S. 1st	1⅜
Long Dock 6s	1
Louisville & Nashville unif. 4s	2¼
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago con	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1
St. Paul & Omaha con	2
St. Paul 1st C. & Mo. R. 5s	1
St. Paul 1st Southern Minn.	1⅝
Toledo, A. A. & N. M. 1st t. r.	1
Union Pacific Col. trust notes 6s	1
United States Cordage 1st	2

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The marked change for the better in the general business and financial situation which has come about during the last week is beginning to make itself felt in the investment market. The bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul have been stronger and in much better demand since the reduction of the dividend has been announced. New-York Central issues were not effected one way or the other. The announcement that the Atchison plan had been completed and that the London and Amsterdam bondholders had come to an understanding with the Reorganization Committee caused a large buying of the various issues and consequent higher prices. The general mortgage fours certainly look cheap at present prices. Even figuring the new securities at very low prices the present fours should be worth considerably more than 65.

The Wilkesbarre and Eastern first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds were listed on the Stock Exchange on Wednesday, and there has been considerable trading in them. These bonds were originally placed by Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co., and are considered one of the best issues placed in the last few years. They are a first mortgage upon sixty-five miles of road forming an entrance for the New-York, Susquehanna and Western into the anthracite coal fields at Wilkesbarre, Penn., thereby enabling that company to obtain its very large coal trade. The Wilkesbarre Road, according to the statements made before the Listing Committee, earned in the first six months of its existence, ending Dec. 31, $87,153, while its interest charges amount to $75,000. There is fair reason to believe these earnings will steadily increase. In addition, the bonds are guaranteed absolutely by the Susquehanna Company, Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo bonds have been active and stronger, owing to the new agreement among the Ohio coal carriers.

Altogether, the situation is most encouraging in the investment market, and higher prices will no doubt result.

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 14, 1895.....	£36,967,782	.....
March 15, 1894.....	30,751,547	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 14, 1895.....	85,732,287	£49,522,547
March 15, 1894.....	68,873,323	50,622,013
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 14, 1895.....	40,792,500	13,597,500
March 15, 1894.....	34,404,750	11,468,250
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 14, 1895.....	17,175,000	13,715,000
March 15, 1894.....	13,330,000	16,238,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 14, 1895.....	4,429,000	7,014,000
March 15, 1894.....	4,321,000	7,029,000
BELGIUM.		
March 14, 1895.....	3,493,333	1,746,667
March 15, 1894.....	3,155,333	1,577,667
SPAIN.		
March 14, 1895.....	8,004,000	11,950,000
March 15, 1894.....	7,918,000	7,729,000
Total last week.	£196,593,902	£97,615,814
Corresponding week 1894.....	150,753,953	94,663,930
Week ending March 7, 1895.....	197,984,311	97,712,176
Corresponding week 1894	158,707,668	94,177,917

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ended Friday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday.....	$12,230,785
Corresponding week 1894.....	10,975,378
Since Jan. 1, 1895.....	112,230,071
Corresponding period 1894.....	92,404,531

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday.....	$6,694,915
Corresponding week 1894.....	7,638,764
Since Jan. 1, 1895.....	66,931,215
Corresponding period 1894.....	73,187,714

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday.....	$1,376,639
Corresponding week 1894.....	196,891
Since Jan. 1, 1895.....	9,676,711
Corresponding period 1894.....	2,883,227

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday.....	$629,188
Corresponding week 1894.....	2,436,697
Since Jan. 1, 1895.....	30,976,630
Corresponding period 1894.....	16,472,191

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending March 16..	$516,996,154
Balance for week ending March 16...	33,302,461
Clearings for week ending March 9...	504,206,450
Balance for week ending March 9..	33,979,971
Clearings for week ending March 2.	531,685,217
Balance for week ending March 2...	38,141,109
*Clearings for week ending Feb. 23..	386,582,390
*Balance for week ending Feb. 23....	25,590,060
Clearings for week ending Feb. 16....	457,302,320
Balance for week ending Feb. 16....	31,158,267
Clearings for week ending Feb. 9.....	483,820,835
Balance for week ending Feb. 9.....	33,512,297

*For five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, March 16.—Local securities were quiet during the week, with few changes in quotations. Two stocks were conspicuously strong—Hudson River Telephone and Commercial Union Telegraph. The former advanced 1½ per cent. for the bid price. The asked price held firm at 45. The excellent showing for the last fiscal year as published last week caused a good inquiry for the stock. Sales of Commercial Union Telegraph were made at the asked price. The bid and asked price, however, remained unchanged. The Troy City Railway Company is said to have made a large reduction in the operating expenses. Economies that have been introduced will make a saving of $10,000 per year. The judgments against the Walter A. Wood Company of St. Paul were not unexpected. Unless the Western stockholders come to the rescue, the plant at St. Paul will be abandoned. It is claimed that the works at Hoosick Falls are running at a profit on foreign orders that are now being supplied. The bond market has been inactive. Union Railway 5s are ¼ per cent. lower and are offered at 105.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919.....	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930.....	108	..
Albany Insurance Company.....	110	115
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co...	100	..
Albany Railroad Stock.....	116	116½
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s.....	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s.....	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company.....	58	63
Commercial Insurance.....	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	95	100
Consolidated Car-Heating Co....	40	45
Hudson River Telephone Co....	42½	45
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany...	136½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906.....	111	112½
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio.	..	35
New-York Air Brake Company..	10	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911...	105	106
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad.	..	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895.....	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s.....	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga....	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922.....	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y....	102½	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922.	104¾	105
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s...	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtg...	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943.....	100	101
Westcott Express Co. com.....	20	30
Westcott Express Co. pf.....	100	110
Albany City National Bank....	..	100
Albany County Bank.....	128	131
First National Bank.....	165	165½
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank....	402	410
Merchants' National Bank.....	185	190
National Commercial Bank.....	330	..
National Exchange Bank.....	115	120
New-York State Bank.....	200	..
Park Bank.....	125	..
South End Bank.....	60	80

TROY SECURITIES.

Citizens' Steamboat Co.....	225	..
Troy Railroad Co.....	80	81
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942....	105	..
Troy Gas Co.....	125	125½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s.....	114½	115
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s.....	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Co....	90	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895.	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co.....	52	..
West Troy Water Works 6s.....	100	..
Central National Bank.....	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank...	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes.	140	170
Mutual National Bank.....	175	185
National State Bank.....	200	..
National Bank of Troy.....	100	..
National Bank of Cohoes.....	120	..
National Bank of West Troy....	125	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg...	130	..
Troy City National Bank.....	152½	160
United National Bank.....	205	..
Union National Bank.....	115½	..

*And accrued interest.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16.—The week in the local stock market has been without feature, and no sales of importance have taken place. The bank stock list continues firm and quiet. Industrial Trust Company stock has sold at 100, and that figure is now bid for it. The insurance stocks are neglected, and prices are about the same. The illuminating stocks are still in good demand, and sales of Narragansett Electric Lighting Company are reported at 79½ and of Providence Gas Company at 82. The rate for discount in the local money market remains firm at 5@5½ per cent. Call loans between banks are quoted nominally at 3 per cent., and loans on cotton at 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
American.....	..	49
Atlantic.....	30	40
Blackstone Canal.....	25	..
City.....	60	65
Commercial.....	47	48½
Eagle.....	55	..
Fifth.....	..	50
First.....	110	116
Fourth.....	116	..
Globe.....	53	..
High Street.....	60	..
Jackson.....	20	..
Lime Rock.....	15	..
Manufacturers'.....	137	..
Merchants'.....	50¼	..
Mechanics'.....	..	52½
National Exchange.....	101	103
National of North America.....	41½	43½
National Commerce.....	47	..
Old.....	113	117
Phenix.....	72	75
Rhode Island.....	23¼	25½
Roger Williams.....	*65	..
Second.....	..	130
Third.....	80	95
Traders'.....	30	..
Westminster.....	57	..
First.....	160	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial.....	100	101½
Mercantile.....	30	..
Union Trust Company.....	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence.....	255	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.....	193	200
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds...	133½	..
Prov. & Spring.....	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley.....	145	..
Providence & Worcester.....	*240½	254
Prov., Warren & B.....	117½	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw.....	190	200
American Supply.....	..	70
Armington & Sims.....	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf.....	111	115
National & Prov. Wor. pf.....	..	102
Pawtucket Hair Cloth.....	..	50
R. I. Perkins H.-S.....	94	99
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.....	105½	107½
INSURANCE.		
Equitable.....	47	50
Merchants'.....	48	50
Prov. Washington.....	42	46
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric.....	79¼	79¾
Providence Gas.....	81½	83
Pawtucket Gas.....	80½	..
Providence Telephone.....	91	94
Rhode Island Elect. protect.....	..	130
Woonsocket Electric.....	..	110
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat.....	..	70
P. & Ston. S. S.....	146	148

*Ex. dividend.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, March 17.—The rates of discount last week were 1¼ for three months and 1 for thirty days. The maturing Russian bonds, the Chilean Treasury bills placed in London, and the recent sales of private company stock have taken up much of the gold. Silver was firmer on the strength of speculative purchases and the expectation of peace between China and Japan. Business on the Stock Exchange was dull outside of mining stocks, which were strong on French purchases. Consols fell ¼. The smallness of the New-York Central and Lake Shore and St. Paul dividends confirmed the dullness in American railroad securities, although there was a tendency toward improvement. Central Pacific rose 3⅜, Lake Shore 2, Atchison A bonds 1⅜, Northern Pacific and Norfolk and Western 1½ each, Denver and Rio Grande preferred 1⅛, Missouri, Kansas and Texas ¾, Erie, Illinois Central, and Wabash preferred ½ each, Denver and Rio Grande common, Louisville and Nashville, Union Pacific, and Wabash common ¼ each.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:06|Sun sets...6:10|Moon rises...2:01

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook.....	1:05	1:55	7:34	7:48
Governors Island....	1:35	2:22	8:18	8:26
Hell Gate.....	3:28	4:15	9:46	9:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Scale, Bremen.....	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.		
Allianca, Colon.....	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Britannic, Liverpool.....	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Para, Colon.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana.....	.....	1:00 P. M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana..	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rhynland, Antwerp.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 21.		
Regulus, Jamaica.....	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 22.		
Seminole, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 23.		
Alleghany, Jamaica.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Port au Prince.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chiopia, Glasgow.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Genoa.....	5:00 A. M.	.....
La Gascogne, Havre.....	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool.....	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg.....	.....	3:30 P. M.
Seguranca, Bermuda.....	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda.....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam..	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) March 18.—Alps, Kingston, March 12; Buffalo, Hull, Feb. 28; Cevic, Liverpool, March 4; Critic, Dundee, March 2; Ethiopia, Glasgow, March 7; Fulda, Bremen, March 9; Marathon, Gibraltar, March 4; Pawnee, Gibraltar, March 3; Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 12; Seguranca, Havana, March 14; Straits of Magellan, Gibraltar, Feb. 26; Werkendam, Rotterdam, March 6.

TUESDAY, March 19.—Alene, Kingston, March 14; Greece, London, March 3; Normannia, Genoa, March 7; Westernland, Antwerp, March 9.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.—Majestic, Liverpool, March 13; Mississippi, London, March 7; Saratoga, Havana, March 16; Trinidad, Bermuda, March 18.

THURSDAY, March 21.—Advance, Colon, March 14; Caribbee, St. Croix, March 15; Hindoo, Hull, March 17; Lahn, Bremen, March 12.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, March 17.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudelon, Havre March 9, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Monomoy, (Br.,) Jenkins, Bristol Feb. 28, with mdse. to New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

SS Banan, (Norw.,) Hansen, San Juan, &c., Feb. 28, with mdse. and one passenger to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Langen, Geestemunde Feb. 28, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Hamburg March 3, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Rekhoff, Antwerp Feb. 24, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Engelhorn, (of Liverpool,) Shimmen, Calcutta 125 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

Ship Mary L. Cushing, Pendleton, Yokohama Sept. 26, with mdse. to order—vessel to Pendleton, Carver & Nichols.

Bark White Cloud, (of Boston,) Carter, Santiago 21 ds, with sugar to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Matanzas, Erickson, Philadelphia, in ballast to W. D. Munson.

Bark Anna Wichorst, (Ger.,) Breckwoldt, Manzanilla Feb. 11, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark N. B. Morris, (of Parrsborough, N.S.,) Smith, Manzanilla 22 ds, with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:20 P.M.—W., strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Pawnee, for Philadelphia; Pocahontas, for Mediterranean ports; Scotia, for Hull; Herschel, for Santos, &c.

Barks Hans, for Leith; Zebina Goudy, for Rio Janeiro.

By Cable.

HAVRE, March 17.—SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New-York March 9, arr. here to-day.

GIBRALTAR, March 17.—SS Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Ahrens, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Referring to previous notices, copies of the Bondholders' Agreement for the deposit of Bonds with United States Trust Company, New-York, may be obtained from that Company, or from any member of the Committee, or from the Secretary. Bondholders in Boston may deliver their Bonds to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 50 State Street. Negotiable certificates will be issued by United States Trust Company.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.
New-York, February 23, 1895.

NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY, First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain agreement made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-six thousand and forty-six 64.100 dollars, ($66,046.64.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 26th day of March, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

MONEY TO LOAN,
on Bond and Mortgage on unencumbered New-York City Real Estate. Property must be worth at least twice the amount of loan.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128-130 BOWERY.

Meetings and Elections.

New-York, March 2, 1895.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MADISON SQUARE LIGHT COMPANY will be held at the office of said company, at No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1895, at 11 O'CLOCK in the FORENOON, to determine whether the number of shares of the capital stock of the said company shall be reduced so that the said capital stock shall hereafter represented by Ten Shares of the par value of $100 per share.

(Signed)
A. G. FREELAND,
W. S. TOWNSEND,
R. D. LANKFORD,
I. N. LE

USED GASOLINE TO START A FIRE

And as a Result Two Bodies Now Lie at the St. Paul Morgue.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 17.—Two bodies are lying at the morgue to-night as the result of a woman's carelessness in the handling of gasoline. They are those of Mrs. Frances Sumner, a widow, and her niece, Miss Nellie Closson, twenty-one years old, of Boscobel, Wis.

They lived at 883 Payne Avenue. To start the fire this morning Mrs. Sumner poured a little gasoline on the wood in the stove, but it burned too slowly, and she seized the can and dashed in about a quart. There was an explosion which blew out a partition and a part of a ceiling. A bed in which Miss E. C. Shole was sleeping caught fire, but she escaped to the street with but slight burns. Miss Closson was enveloped in flames, and was found by the Margaret Street patrol writhing in ice, ashes, and water in the street. Her aunt was also frightfully burned about the face and breast. Both were hurried to the hospital, where they died this afternoon.

AUCTION SALE OF REALTY.

The following sale of real estate at auction is set down to take place to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Horace Hubbard, referee, 252 to 256 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 40 feet west of the Boulevard, 60 by 100.8, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $12,220; on prior mortgage on each house, $16,000.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 PM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance");) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports (except Corinto), via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para");) at 11 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland");) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for Progreso, per steamship G. Candii, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal");) at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 12 M for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus");) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda");) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany");) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca,");) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Bordeaux, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne ");) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam ");) at 11:30 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia ");) at 8:30 PM for Nova-Scotia, Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Clement, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Clement.")

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Auranla with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A.M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 15, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SPECIAL TOUR TO THE WEST INDIES AND SPANISH MAIN.

FIRST TRIP TO THE TROPICS OF THE NEW

ATLAS LINE

S. S. "ALLEGHANY."

To leave New-York, Saturday, March 23,

SPECIAL CRUISE OF 25 DAYS, $125.

Visiting Jamaica, Spanish Main, and Mosquito Coast, returning to New-York, via Jamaica. For particulars and illustrated pamphlet address

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Mch. 23, 3 P.M. Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M.
Etruria, Mch.30, 8 A. M. Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE

For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Werkendam, Sat., March 23, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Maasdam, Sat., March 30, 1895, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHIN... via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERSIC.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....May 4, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 327 Broadway, cor. 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, March 19
SEMINOLE.....Friday, March 22
IROQUOIS.....Monday, March 25

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line to Jacksonville, Fla.
Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. | W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.

C. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. P. & A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. | F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.

G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMAND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26, N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Fulda	March 23	Algiers, Naples, Genoa	
Kaiser W. II.	March 30		Genoa
Werra	April 13		Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	May 4		Genoa
Werra	May 18		Genoa
Ems	June 1		Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 AM.		Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A M.	
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P. M.		Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P. M.	
Trave, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M.		Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM	
Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M.		Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A.M.	
Havel Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.		Ems, Sat., May 4, M.	

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

To Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.

Havel	Tues., May 7	Lahn	Tues., June 18
Saale	Tues., May 14	Fulda	Sat., June 22
Lahn	Tues., May 21	Spree	Tues., June 25
Fulda	Sat., May 25	Ems	Sat., June 29
Trave	Tues., May 28	Havel	Tues., July 2
Kaiser W. II.	Tu., June 4	Trave	Sat., July 6
Havel	Tues., June 4	Saale	Tues., July 9
Saale	Tues., June 11	Lahn	Tues., July 16

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Pa.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers. New-York-Southampton-(London, Paris)-Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Spring Sailings. Express Steamers.

Normannia, Mh. 28, 11 AM | A. Victoria, May. 16, 9 AM
S. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, May 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITSBERGEN, by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the NORMANNIA in JULY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)

Paris....Mar. 27, 11 AM | Berlin..April 24, 11 AM.
Berlin...April 3, 11 AM | New-York..May. 1, 11 AM.
New-York..Ap. 10, 11 AM | Paris, May 8. 11 A. M.
Paris...April 17, 11 AM | Berlin, May 15, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

Rhynland, Mar. 20, 1 PM | Friesland....Ap. 17, M.
Westland, Mar. 27, 4 PM | Rhynland, Apr. 24, 4 PM.
Noordland, Ap. 3, 11 AM | Westerland, May 1, M.
Waesland...Ap. 10, 5 PM | Noordland, May 8, noon.

International Navigation Company.

Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 PM.		Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.	
*Majestic, Mh. 27, 8:30 AM		*Majestic, Ap. 24, 7 AM.	
*Adriatic, April 3, noon.		*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM.	
*Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM		*Teutonic, May 8, 7 A.M.	

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 23, 2 P.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Mch. 30, 6 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf....Sat., April 6, M.

Steamer La Tourraine will make an extra sailing from New-York to Havre Wednesday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 6 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF LONDON.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, March 23.

For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.—Daily, Except Sunday. To Pittsfield via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily (for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the west leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West St. Offices, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.

From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.	New-London & Providence	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N. E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

†Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains TO

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.

For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car, (6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M. daily, 1:30 P.M. ex. Sun.

NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 P.M. daily.

All Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N.Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N.J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In effect Jan. 20, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 5 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.

3:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M., next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car for Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, 2:30, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Express," 3:20 P. M., daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Asheville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans, 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE, "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days; 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M., week days and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:05 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:30, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PROVOST, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Dec. 3, 1894.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 9:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 4:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 4:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sunday, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 204 West 125th St., 3 Columbus Av., Reception Room, Court St. and 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Madison, Morristown, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKES-BARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago arriving at 9:20 next morning.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS. For SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 233 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

9:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH BLANFIELD and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.

Reductions to all points East and North.

VIA NORWICH LINE

Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. at 7 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, giving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE.—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

RAMSDELL LINE—STEAMERS

leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, & Newb'g; week days, 6 PM; Sun., 9 AM.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Prudent men do it now whenever they buy.

The larger the purchase, the more particular they are to do it.

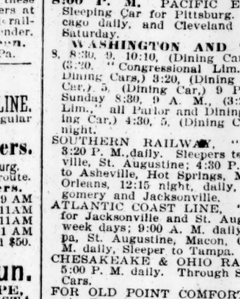
The largest private residence transactions in many a day, the sale of the Robert L. Stuart mansion at 68th St. & 5th Av., and that of the Pickhardt mansion at 74th St. & 5th Av., involving together more than $1,000,000., both went through the hands of this company for examination and guarantee of title.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

A.— V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Appraisers, Auctioneers and Brokers.
Loans negotiated. Mortgages cashed.
NO. 177 BROADWAY.



Absolutely the finest building site for sale, with possession, on all Broadway!! !! !!

N. B.— Only one block from 5th Av, 79 ft. front on Broadway, 74.6 ft. on 6th Av., average depth, 173 ft. Adjacent to "Herald Square"—in fact, this superb building site is in the "inside" of the "Tenderloin" of City Realty! Terms easy; possession!

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
177 Broadway.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. A

Referees' Notices.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against FRED C. BLISS and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, March 28th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and known as and by the street number 532 West 55th Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue, and which point is at or opposite to the centre of a certain party wall; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 5th, 1895.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

SANDERS, WAGNER & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 20 William Street, New-York City.
mh7-2aw3wTh&M&mh28

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH AND East One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Avenue A, or Pleasant Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street six feet six inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EIGHTH AVENUE AND FORTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and West Forty-third Street; running thence northeastwardly along the easterly line of said avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the said street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly and parallel with the said avenue seventy-five inches, to the northerly line of said West Forty-third Street; and thence northwestwardly along the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. The said lots being known and designated as numbers 644, 645, 646 Eighth Avenue and 767, 768, 769 on the map of the Hermitage Farm, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Benjamin Hardon by a deed, one made by Ellison C. Scott and wife, dated 26th August, 1835, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 347 of Conveyances, Page 55, and another made by John B. Scott and wife, dated 22nd September, 1835, and recorded in the said office in Liber 345 of Conveyances, Page 64.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against PATRICK WHELAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; running thence southwardly and parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

THOMAS P. WICKES, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM O. BARTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and West Forty-third Street; running thence northeastwardly along the easterly line of said avenue one hundred feet five inches; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the said street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly and parallel with the said avenue seventy-five inches, to the northerly line of said West Forty-third Street; and thence northwestwardly along the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. The said lots being known and designated as numbers 642, 643, 644 Eighth Avenue and 767, 768, 769 on the map of the Hermitage Farm, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Benjamin Hardon by a deed, one made by Ellison C. Scott and wife, dated 26th August, 1835, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 347 of Conveyances, Page 55, and another made by John B. Scott and wife, dated 22nd September, 1835, and recorded in the said office in Liber 345 of Conveyances, Page 64.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and fifty-two feet and six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 5.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street distant two hundred and twenty-four feet three inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 6.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant three hundred and nine feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 7.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and eighty feet nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 8.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant three hundred and nine feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 9.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street distant two hundred and twenty-four feet three inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 10.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and twenty-four feet three inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 11.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and eighty feet nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 12.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant three hundred and nine feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 13.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and eighty feet nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 14.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant three hundred and nine feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 15.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, distant seventy-three feet eleven inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 16.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, distant seventy-three feet eleven inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 17.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kenhelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, distant seventy-three feet eleven inches southerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 18.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, distant one hundred and six